

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2570.

REPORT THAT VLADIVOSTOK IS AGAIN BOMBARDED

Russians Will Have 217,000 Troops in Manchuria Within Ten Days. Thirteen Casualties to Russia's Navy—Czar's Cavalry Retreating. Prince Louis Bonaparte to Command Cossacks.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YINKOW, Mar. 8.—Another bombardment of Vladivostok is reported.

PARIS, Mar. 8.—The Japanese naval department officially announces that thirteen Russian warships have been injured since hostilities began.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 8.—Prince Louis Bonaparte has been given command of a brigade of Cossacks.

Prince Louis Bonaparte has been one of the strongest pretenders to the throne of France but has maintained for some years a leading position in the Russian army. Prince Louis is held in high esteem at the Russian court, having been colonel of the Czarina's Lancers. He is the second son of Prince Jerome Napoleon and Princess Clothilde, is a large, handsome man of heavy countenance, and is forty years old. Stories were current in 1900 that the Grand Duchess Helena, the youngest child of the Grand Duke Vladimir, had jilted the Prince and that as a result he had plunged into excesses of gambling and drinking. A year later it was announced that his marriage to the Grand Duchess had taken place, thus firmly cementing the friendship of the Russian court for him.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 8.—Within ten days 217,000 Russian troops will be in Manchuria.

LONDON, Mar. 8.—Two thousand Russian cavalry are retreating through Kusong towards Wiju.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, Mar. 7.—A body of Korean soldiers are reported to have had an encounter with a party of Russians.

Thirty of the Russians were killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 7.—Seven Japanese warships are reported to have maneuvered today in Usuri Bay, north of Vladivostok in the Amur river district.

TOKIO, Mar. 7.—It is believed that the Vladivostok squadron

is near the Tumen river, southwest of Vladivostok along the Korean border. These ships are believed to be covering the movements of troops. Russia is steadily increasing its military force north of the Yalu river.

VLADIVOSTOK, Mar. 7.—No serious damage was done by the bombardment of the city by the Japanese squadron. The Japanese ships appear to have withdrawn.

SEOUL, Mar. 7.—The railway to Pingyang will, it is expected, be completed in September. Work on this road has been hastened with all possible dispatch, a rush order for locomotives having been recently placed in the United States.

NO RED CROSS CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8.—The war has indefinitely postponed the Red Cross Congress at Geneva.

OHIO MOB LYNCHES MURDERER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mar. 8.—An Ohio mob broke into a jail last night, hung a negro murderer and riddled his body with bullets.

MONEY FOR THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8.—The Senate has passed the naval appropriation bill.

NO WAR IN BALKANS.

PARIS, Mar. 8.—The Macedonian Committee assures the powers that there will be no uprising in the spring.

EMMELUTH ON MILITIA

No Need for Such an Expensive Luxury.

"I endorse everything that Governor Cleghorn says about the armory and the militia," said Ex-Representative John Emmeluth last evening. "The experiences of the legislature of 1901 have made me wonder why the people stand an establishment so expensive as the militia, within the government. If my recollection serves me right, the committee having this matter in charge at the time showed where the military was costing this government the sum total of what other States were getting militia of from 15,000 to 18,000 men for. That fact, together with the methods pursued by the officers in the bungalow, while the legislature was in session, makes me believe that the military arm could be lopped off and we would never know that it was gone. The methods adopted by those in charge in assisting impressionable members of the legislature to 'right conclusions' were so offensive as to call forth a resolution proposing the removal of the military establishment from the bungalow, which was offered by our present Governor in the Senate.

"It is not adding to the sense of dignity which should prevail in that body to note that the resolution failed of passage.

"I took a few minutes' time this evening to look into the statistics on National Guard expenditures elsewhere in the United States. The military of the three States given here cost approximately as much as our own, though there were many where the expenditures were less, and a fourth was picked haphazard, which is much below our own.

"The results shown by these tabulations speak for themselves and point a moral as regards matters other than the military, from the fact that two out of the four States enumerated have no public debt, while of the other two having over a billion dollars in taxable property, one has only a third of our bonded indebtedness while the other, Oregon, has a debt of little more than a thousand dollars.

"I know that many flout the idea that the American system of government is more economical than the system prevalent in these islands today, but if figures count for anything the enumerations herewith given should surely yield food for thought for every one having the welfare of the Territory at heart. Our financial condition is such that we can well eliminate not only the expense of the military, but also in quite a number of other lines where retrenchment will not mean crippling the machinery of the government.

"As an instance of unforeseen emergency conditions I would relate my observations yesterday afternoon on a trip from Waialeale, near Kahuku, to this city. At Waialeale proper, the government road is completely obliterated by washings from newly plowed land on the adjoining plantation. Both the road leading into and out of the Waialeale Valley is simply impassable, by reason of the immense ruts cut into the roadbed by the action of the water. Near Waialeale stands a bridge that once spanned a stream, the stream now making a detour and leaving bridge and abutments intact, passes by fifty or a hundred feet away. There is hardly a foot of original roadbed from Kaena Point to Waialeale, and so the story could be told clear to town. What is said of the government road is equally true of the railroad there. While this is not a government expenditure it will mean a large output of money to put the line in the condition of a month or two ago. Facing these conditions as we do I repeat that it is due the community at large to curtail every unnecessary expenditure.

"I for one would like to see the Governor carry out the policy intimated in his original proposition, to surround himself with men from civil rather than from military life on public occasions."

The tables compiled by Mr. Emmeluth are as follows:

MR. GEHR'S REQUESTS DENIED BY GOVERNOR

Kohala Water License Must Be Offered at Auction on Saturday—Map Case Responsibility Declined.

A. C. Gehr called on Governor Carter yesterday to make formal requests relative to the Kohala water franchise. He lately returned from Washington disappointed, it is reported, in his mission of inducing the Secretary of the Interior to interfere with the Territorial Government's policy in the matter.

As the main thing, Mr. Gehr represented to the Governor that he and his present associates were morally entitled to be granted the water license, under the alleged agreement finally reached with Governor Dole two years ago. In the second place, he asked the Governor to institute an investigation into the alleged tampering with a map case and its contents which, after those former negotiations, were left in the care of the Government.

Governor Carter informed Mr. Gehr that he could not recognize, as binding on him, any "moral" claim that he might set up with respect to negotiations had with Governor Dole, when he (Mr. Gehr) and Messrs. McCrosson and Parker appeared with interests in

common. The sale of the water license would be held next Saturday as advertised, when Mr. Gehr would have an equal opportunity with all others to obtain the franchise.

Regarding the damaged map case, Governor Carter was equally firm in declining to assume any responsibility. If any wrong-doing were charged against a public servant—for instance, a school teacher—since he had taken office, the Governor told Mr. Gehr, he should consider it his duty to have the matter investigated. Now, however, the officials with whom Mr. Gehr was dealing in those former negotiations about the Kohala water franchise had been out of office for some considerable time. It would therefore be impossible for him to accede to the request that he should institute an investigation into the acts of persons who were not responsible to the present administration.

The Governor stated yesterday afternoon that the newspapers were in error which had reported that he had postponed the sale, previously, to permit of Mr. Gehr's arrival from Washington prior to the event. There were and Parker appeared with interests in public reasons for the postponement.

GOVERNMENT COULD BE RUN AT ONE FOURTH THE COST

How a Mercantile Firm Would Cut Expenses. Senator Dickey Is Opposed to an Extra Session.

.....
"Any mercantile house could run the government for twenty-five per cent of what it is costing now, and do better, too. We have had enough of the Legislature to do us for some time."

.....
The above is the opinion of P. C. Jones on the special session idea.

"It is all nonsense to talk about a special session of the Legislature," continued Mr. Jones. "What should be done is to cut out half of the salaried employees of the government. That is what any mercantile house would do, and it would not impair the efficiency of the service to any extent. Any mercantile house could run the government for twenty-five per cent of what it is costing now, and do better, too. Anything but another session of the Legislature."

SENATOR DICKEY'S VIEWS.

"If the old appropriations stand I am opposed to another session," said Senator C. H. Dickey of Maui yesterday. "There are some things to be said on both sides of the question but I don't believe in a special session at this time. I don't like the way the House behaved during the last session and it is perhaps better not to take any chances. We might pass a license law which would bring in some revenue, but we have done without the license for a year and perhaps we can get along without the revenue for the remaining eleven months. It was my idea at the

time, that the license law should not be put into the county act, but it was and was knocked out with the rest."

"I rather think that this Legislature with its past experience could pass a better county law than a new one, but there is no need of a special session for that."

"I myself don't want a county act and never was in favor of it. I don't believe Hawaii is ready yet for county government, but if a law must be passed we should give the country the best one possible. The old law is much too voluminous. It contains all the laws of the Territory. There was no need for putting the tax law in the bill, when it is already on the statute books. I am in favor of the tax collection remaining in the hands of the Territory. The assessors should not be in politics. There are many other portions of the bill which should be eliminated."

"The Territory can run along without a special session of the Legislature, if the Supreme Court holds the present use of appropriations to be valid. I talked day and night on economy in the government, and advocated cutting the salaries, but everyone laughed at me. Some of the superfluous employees can be cut out and the expenses reduced in many ways. I should have liked to see Governor Carter continue the plan of economy which he began some time ago."

LUCAS' IDEA.

"What do we need with a special session of the legislature?" asked Contractor Jack Lucas. "We have had all the legislatures we want. What guarantee has the Governor that the legislature will do as the members promise? And they will start on the county act as soon as they get together. I for one, have had all of the county government I want."

COMPARISON OF MILITARY AND EXPENDITURES THEREFOR.									
	Men	Appro.	enlistd.	men	ava. forser.	Pop.	Tax prop.	Debt	
Hawaii	541	\$16,490	\$30.00	\$4.12	154,000	\$122,090,804	\$2,180,000		
West Virginia	1140	16,700	15.00	.12%	518,000	229,408,726	none		
Nebraska	1538	17,500	11.00	.16	1,066,300	174,439,095	none		
Texas	3266	14,500	4.44	.04	3,048,700	982,187,865	717,200		
Oregon	1260	8,900	2.40	.02%	412,536	141,398,533	1,238		

The averages of State of Oregon are approximately those for all the States of the Union.

THE SENATE DISCUSSES THE NEW SHIPPING BILL

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Immediately after convening today the Senate resumed consideration of the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies and a roll-call was ordered on Mr. Carmack's motion to re-commit. The motion was lost—19 to 39.

Mr. Hale moved to lay on the table Mr. Daniel's amendment relieving the government of the necessity of enforcing the provisions in the proposed law in cases in which the charge of American vessels exceeds that of foreign vessels to the extent of 10 per cent. The motion was carried—42 to 20.

Efforts to fix the figures at 15 and then at 20 per cent also were unsuccessful. The votes were all on party lines.

Mr. Mitchell offered an amendment to postpone the date when the bill shall take effect until July 1, 1905. He expressed the opinion that the bill, as

a law, would have the effect of restricting trade between the United States and its dependencies in the Pacific. He also charged that the effect would be to discriminate in favor of some Pacific Coast ports as against others. None of the American vessels that would be engaged in the trade ever enter the Columbia river. He said all Oriental trade from the Columbia river ports would be immediately destroyed if the bill should become a law.

Mr. Hale moved to lay Mr. Mitchell's amendment on the table, which was carried, 54 to 23. Messrs. Mitchell, Fulton and Dietrich voting with the Democrats.

The Senate also tabled amendments giving American vessels the preference where the charges do not exceed by more than 25 per cent those of foreign vessels and extending the time when the bill shall take effect until 1909.

Mr. Patterson suggested an amendment excluding from the benefits of the bill American vessels employing Chinese and other than those entitled to reside in the United States.

HOW YENISEI SANK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Capt. Stepanoff, who was blown up with the torpedo transport Yenisei, and who himself invented the system for laying submarine mines which is considered responsible for the catastrophe, had caused the Yenisei to be fitted with his device for the rapid laying of mines whereby a trolley line extended beyond the vessel's stern, along which the mines slid out and dropped into their appointed places.

This plan did away with the cumbersome work of laying the mines from small boats. The accident was due to the excessive strain on the Yenisei's anchor cables while the mines were suspended pending the immersion. The two cables snapped and one mine collided with another.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is reported here that the loss of the Russian torpedo gunboat Yenisei will entail a serious consequence. The captain of the vessel had placed torpedoes at various places, and the maps and plans indicating these spots went down with the ship.

A hint comes from Washington that E. P. Dole has been told to take his pick from the spring and early summer stock of judicial ermine.

Would the new armory take out a beer license?

ATKINSON IS OPPOSED TO AN EXTRA SESSION

Maintains the Legislature Has Been Tried and Found Wanting—Governor and Secretary at Work on Problems.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson is opposed to having an extra session of the Legislature called. He pronounced his opinion emphatically yesterday, when he said to an Advertiser reporter:

"We can do without calling an extra session of the Legislature. The several departments must simply keep within the income of the Territory at any sacrifice."

"The Legislature has already tried to do certain things and failed. It failed to find an income sufficient to meet the appropriations itself made and, not only that, but failed to provide means for paying the actual expenses of the Government."

"I do not consider the situation as being hopeless. It can be remedied and Governor Carter is the man for the work. The remedy is simply to cut down expenses in every department until they are brought within the Territory's income."

Mr. Atkinson mentioned places where the expenditure might be curtailed extensively, even without materially injuring public services. There was an unnecessary multiplicity of bookkeepers in different departments, since the Audit Act provided for having the entire book-keeping of the Government done by the Auditor's department.

"The expenditure for the year 1902," the Secretary stated, "was \$223,000 in excess of the revenue, while for the year 1903 the excess of expenditure over

revenue was \$492,000, or close to half a million dollars."

"Now, with the January and February bills yet to be paid, we are also carrying forward that half million of last year's indebtedness. At the present rate of expenditure the deficiency for this year will be more than \$800,000, besides the debt of the past year to be carried on. The appropriations for the eighteen months ending June 30, 1905, are \$4,600,000, against an estimated income of \$3,000,000."

Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson yesterday began hard work on the plan of operations mentioned in yesterday's Advertiser, for ascertaining to what extent the absolutely necessary reductions of expenditure may be made in the respective departments. Secretary Atkinson is allotted the Attorney General's Department, the police force, the Board of Education and the Board of Health. Governor Carter takes the Department of Public Works and everything else not mentioned. They both undertake the task with the determination to cut everything to the bone until the desired equilibrium between income and outgo be established.

"It must be clearly understood," Secretary Atkinson said in conclusion, "that the million dollars now in the Treasury is all appropriated for specific purposes and cannot be otherwise expended than for the objects specified. It is loan money. By its expenditure the general financial depression will be so much relieved."

SUCCESS OF WOOD BLOCK PAVEMENT

The value and durability of wood-block pavement is amply demonstrated at the Sorenson wharf. The latter has been extended into the harbor on a line with the new Inter-Island wharf, making it one of the important berths in the Ewa end of the harbor. The old section, which is just half the length of the entire structure, was paved with wood-blocks which were smeared over with a coating of tar. Today the blocks are as good as when first laid down.

The wharf is now littered with piles of wood blocks for paving which are being cut at Lucas' Mill. Each block is being treated to a coat of thin tar and the whole lot is being put in condition for laying. The extension has been completed and is in readiness for the paving.

The blocks are about ten inches long, four wide and three deep. They are laid lengthwise with the four-inch surface up. Between the rows fine gravel mixed with tar is tamped in, and over the whole wooden surface a thin coating of tar will be smeared. Despite the repeated usage to which the pavement has been put, with heavy freight being discharged upon it month in and month out, there is no evidence of wear, so noticeable in the plank boarding on other wharves. Plank-surfaced wharves give out in a few months and are in frequent need of repair, as witness the approaches to the Hackfeld wharf, the Fishmarket and Brewer wharves.

Davis on Way to the Front.

Richard Harding Davis, the author and war correspondent, is a passenger on the China en route to the scene of activity in the East, where he goes to represent Collier's Weekly. Mr. Davis is accompanied by his wife, who will remain in Tokyo, while he goes to the front.

"I expect to be gone for about three months," said Mr. Davis at the Young Hotel last evening. "Collier's has half a dozen correspondents at the front and as many photographers. I suppose now that I will not be so late as anticipated if the report is true that the correspondents are bottled up in Tokyo."

"Honolulu interests me very much, particularly the scenes of the '93 revolution." Mr. Davis recently wrote a story of the revolution for the Saturday Evening Post and intends to write a second one shortly. "It seems to me that if the marines from the Boston were drawn up at the opera house in such close proximity to the palace, the Queen had a very good reason for submitting to the demands of the revolutionists. It didn't impress me as very much of a revolution anyway. Oscar White and his gun, as they figured in the reports of the affair at the State Department, always appealed to me as very humorous."

"Honolulu is a beautiful place, and I would like to stop over here on my return. This afternoon we visited Wai-iki, and the government buildings. I should like very much to see the schools and their cosmopolitan children. The people here appeal to me as being what Kipling meant in his 'White Man's Burden.'"

This is Mr. Davis' first visit to Hawaii and will also be his first visit in Japan.

Quick action: First Russian—"You say the fight was quickly over?" Second Russian—"Yes; it was finished before you could say Jackpotinsky Robinsonopolotoksky!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A HEARING ON THE COUNTY ACT

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Representative Spaulding, chairman of the subcommittee which has in charge the county bill, has agreed to give a hearing tomorrow afternoon to W. O. Smith and Delegate Kalaniana'ole to ascertain whether it is wise to attempt to reenact that law. Mr. Charles Clark also is working to have the bill reenacted. The Delegate is said to be following a line of action suggested by letters from Gov. Carter.

The Delegate is preparing to make statements to the House Committee on Territories Feb. 18 on several pending Hawaiian bills. He has prepared a lot of matter for presentation to the committee on that day.

Ex-Attorney General E. P. Dole, of Honolulu, is still here. He is understood to be a candidate for the place of Justice Galbraith on the territorial bench, as soon as the term of the present incumbent expires. It is claimed that he has gained the support of many influential people here for the nomination.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Correspondent Hales on China.

A. G. Hales, the noted war correspondent of the London Daily News, is on the China en route to Japan to report the war for his paper. He is accompanied by Lance Newton of the London Express, both of them being comrades in the South African war. Hales became well known through his work in South Africa. His graphic account of the battle of Magersfontein, where the Highlanders were slaughtered, and of the burial of General Wauchope, and his articles exploiting the evils of the British transport system, brought him into instant literary fame. He is also the author of nine novels, among which are "McGlusky," "Angel Jim," "Driscoll, King of Scouts," "The Watcher on the Tower," dealing with the persecution of the Jews in Russia. This is now in the press.

Hales is of the opinion that the Russia-Japan war will bring on a general European eruption beginning with the Turkish-Bulgarian troubles as the nucleus. It is his opinion that the attack of England will cause Russia to divert troops to India. He believes that the sending of Kitchener to India was meant for a good war purpose.

Hales spent about half a year in the Balkans and is thoroughly conversant with the situation there. He at one time joined the Bulgarians. He was later presented with a carbine bearing upon it a gold plate inscribed, "Presented to A. G. Hales, one of the heroes of the Macedonian rising of 1903, by his comrades." Hales was promoted to a lieutenant and after a particularly hard battle, rose to a captaincy.

NO OTHER LINIMENT will heal a cut or bruise so quickly as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. No other affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Chumpty—"I don't know whether I ought to take your daughter from her father's roof." Her father—"She doesn't live on the roof."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CLEGHORN OPPOSES IT

Is Against the Proposed Armory Site and Militia.

"I am strongly opposed to having the armory placed in the Capitol grounds," said Ex-Governor A. S. Cleghorn yesterday. "I am opposed to any armory at all and to any militia for this Territory. The grounds should be reserved exclusively for the Capitol building and for park purposes. The buildings there now should be removed, excepting the band stand, which was erected at the time of the coronation. I have very strong views on the armory matter, and I can't conceive of any reason which would justify its location in the corner of the Capitol grounds as proposed. If the armory must be built, and the expenditure made from the loan fund, then place it on the site between the automobile building and the Judiciary grounds."

There are many associations connected with the Capitol grounds, historical and otherwise, which should form sufficient argument against the proposal. The present Capitol was the old palace, and it is built on the site of the smaller palace where many of the rulers of Hawaii lived. The large mound on the south marks the graves of some of Hawaii's famous chiefs. Formerly the old mausoleum stood there, and when the new mausoleum was built up Nuuanu, Kamehameha IV ordered that the remains of some of the chiefs be buried on the spot. The remains of the mother of Princess Ruth, who gave her fortune to Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop to be used in founding the Kamehameha Schools are marked by this mound, and are also in the same place, the remains of many other famous chiefs. I believe that proper care should be taken of this burial place, and an iron fence erected about it. In the days of the monarchy the mound was fenced off and a garden kept about it, but now it is utterly neglected.

"The palace grounds should be maintained as a park, and only the main building itself allowed to remain upon it. Recently I called upon Supt. Holloway and asked him to see that the rubbish piles on the Likie like side of the grounds were cleared away. That is a bad example for the government to set for the public. The grounds should be preserved exclusively for park purposes, and the buildings other than the band stand cleared away. And the dilapidated old seats should be replaced by some of new appearance."

"What do we need with the militia now? One of the benefits we derived from annexation was the strong arm of the United States government behind us. Now we have a detachment of artillery here and that is sufficient for all purposes. The militia is of no service, and unless the members are willing to pay for it themselves it should be cut out altogether. If the United States wants to make an allowance of uniforms and guns, well and good, but a government which has a place for every cent of its revenue, as this Territory has, should not be called upon to support a military organization. The detachment of United States troops is sufficient for all purposes, and they can be called upon in case of emergency. I believe the governor has the right to call upon the Federal troops, when necessary. And if there should be a sudden emergency, the young men of this country will be quick to respond with guns on their shoulders."

"I was somewhat mortified when Secretary Taft was here for this Territory to be able to show only the one company of soldiers under Captain Johnson, as representing the militia. If there is to be militia at all, the entire force should be kept up to the same standard. When I was governor we had several companies of Hawaiians and they drilled beautifully, as does Co. F. But we don't need any of them. The National Guard is all right when we have nothing else but now we have the regular army here, and prepared to face any emergency as they did during the plague time. You can say that I am emphatically opposed to placing the armory on the Capitol grounds, and also to the militia, if it is to be kept up at the expense of the taxpayers of the Territory."

Atkinson's Leap Year Affairs.

"No one knows of this except mother."

So a young lady at Rochester, N. Y., says of the letter in which the words appear, addressed to A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii. While the missive is of a distinctly leap year tenor, it is couched in delicate phrasing and its diction is really charming. Indeed, to aught but a marble-hearted bachelor it is irresistible. The fair correspondent describes her northern winter in succinct terms calculated to make the recipient shiver in sympathy with her, while from the Hawaiian literature she acknowledges having received from various sources she pictures scenes of delight among which her eagerness to dwell is not named.

The young lady had read in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser a biographical sketch of our "Jack" when he was appointed Secretary of Hawaii, from which her mother and herself had concluded that he must be altogether "nice." She begs him to make an early reply and not give her away to his many friends in her home neighborhood.

Secretary Atkinson, it may be taken for granted, is delighted that a live mother-in-law is included in the protocol.

ABNORMAL POL PRICE

Taro Market Depressed With Manufactured Article High.

There is something anomalous in the high price of poi which continues to prevail. Some reason existed two years ago for a rise in price of this Hawaiian staff of life. Taro plants throughout the islands were struck with blight, destroying a great deal of the crop. Blight still affects the cultivation, but it is said that the damaged part of the root can be cut off and leave the rest fit for food. There is alleged to be no scarcity of taro suitable for poi-making, yet the price of poi does not come down from the semi-famine rates.

The manufacturers and sellers of poi are accused of being in a virtual combination to keep up the price to consumers. At the same time they are dictating the price of the raw material to the cultivators of taro. Some ridiculous figures have lately been accepted by the owners of small taro patches for the crops thereon, the alternative having been to let the tubers rot in the ground. Others say they cannot even give away their taro, which is probably an exaggerated way of saying that they refuse to let the poi manufacturers take them by the throat.

Chinese have the manufacture largely in their own hands, the Judge Wilcox estate being also a large producer of poi from its own taro. Reference to "a poi trust" is common. Likely the trust does not mean any more than the well-known skill of the Chinese for combinations, intangible in form but irresistible in effect, as illustrated in their handling of the laundry business.

One poi dealer is quoted as admitting that taro is abundant, while giving as a reason for the persistently high price of poi that there will be scarcity next year.

Meantime Hawaiians have learned something from the necessities of the dearth created by the blight. This is that wheaten flour makes an excellent poi. About the only objection they find to it is that it ferments quicker than the taro poi. Flour can hardly be less nourishing than the taro product. It would be interesting to have comparative analyses from the Food Commissioner on this point.

Should wheaten poi come into general favor with the natives, the taro-pounding trust may find that it has overreached itself.

One Way to Out Down Expenses.

Editor Advertiser: The American system of government is flexible enough to adapt itself to a great variety of circumstances and conditions—to States, to fully organized Territories, to a Federal district government, to a transition period regime like that which existed in Hawaii between 1898 and 1900; and to a half-organized territory like Alaska, to insular governments like those of Porto Rico and the Philippines and to naval governments like those of Guam and Tutuila.

In brief, whatever the condition is, the American government can be made to fit it.

Hence if the people of Hawaii were so disposed, as a measure of economy, they could probably induce Congress to amend the Organic Act so as to change the Territorial government to a mere skeleton form costing nothing but the salary of the Governor and Secretary, and vesting all its duties of expenditure and its utilities in a single county, the latter to be governed by a Board of Supervisors, one member of the Board for each island. This would abolish the Legislature and most of the offices and cut expenses below income. The delegate in Congress, whom the United States pays, would be kept. The Governor and Secretary would have little to do but make their reports to the Secretary of the Interior and return calls from dignitaries.

Yours,

VINDEX.

Takahashi's Mission.

Mr. K. Takahashi, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, is not going to the United States and Europe on a special government mission, but is on a tour of inspection of the various branches of Japanese banks scattered all over the world. These banks occupy the same relation to the Bank of Japan as the National Banks of the United States do to the Treasury Department. Mr. Takahashi will spend some time in the United States but will remain for a much longer period in London, which, as his secretary stated last evening, "is the money center of the world." Mr. Takahashi was formerly president of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Gehr Returns From Washington.

A. C. Gehr of Kohala ditch fame returned from Washington yesterday on the China. Gehr went to the capitol for an order to stop the sale of the Kohala ditch at auction, but the Secretary of Interior refused his request, holding to the former opinion that the Territorial government had the right to dispose of the lease without the interference of the United States.

Mr. Gehr said yesterday, "I have been away on the Kohala ditch business and was in Washington on that account. I am not at liberty to disclose the plans made, but I will be present at the advertised sale of the Kohala lease on March 12th. I have not sized up the situation yet as I do not know what I will do, but I have not given up hopes of securing the water rights."

It is said that Gehr will make an attempt to prevent the sale when the lease is offered at auction. Whether this will be by legal means or otherwise is not known.

JAPANESE PRESS TELLS ABOUT WAR INCIDENTS

Sinking of the Nagonoura Maru—The Attacks on Port Arthur—The Affair at Chemulpo. Scarcity at Port Arthur.

The following articles, giving details of events already reported by cable, are taken from the files of the Japan Gazette, which arrived in yesterday's mails: SINKING OF THE NAGONOURA MARU.

As reported in the telegraphic columns of our last issue, the crew and passengers of the Japanese steamer Nagonoura-maru, which was sunk by four Russian warships near the Tsurugai straits on the 11th inst., returned to Nagasaki by a German steamer yesterday morning.

Captain Y. Enuma of the ill-fated steamer has sent in the following report to the authorities:— "About 6 a. m. (on the 11th inst.) the Nagonoura-maru encountered four Russian warships when the latter fired a blank cartridge preceding the signal: 'We do not allow you to proceed; abandon your ship quickly; leave the ship within fifteen minutes.' The Nagonoura-maru, therefore, prepared to lower boats and signaled to the Russian men-of-war asking them for assistance as much as possible. The Russian squadron then replied: 'We are going to save you.' The four ships surrounded the Nagonoura-maru and began the firing, discharging several shots each. The Nagonoura lowered the life boats from the port side and transferred to them one-half of the crew and the passengers. She turned her hull, and, before lowering the life boats from the starboard side, was pierced through the bulwarks by several shots, one of which fell near the life boats. The remaining members of the crew all got on the boats. At this time, shells from the Russian cruiser Gromoboi were feared to be falling on them but they roved to the Gromoboi having abandoned all hope of being saved. The Gromoboi sent down a rope ladder by means of which all the Japanese were taken on board the Russian warship. After they had been deprived of their effects, four (passengers) were given a room and the crew of thirty-seven were distributed in three rooms. All the rooms were locked and protected by guards. The prisoners were given black bread and tea three times a day. After cruising through the Japan Sea, the Russian squadron returned to Vladivostok at 4 p. m. on the 14th. On the 15th the Japanese prisoners took their final breakfast on the Russian ship and afterwards were favored with warm clothing, such as overcoats, hats, shoes, etc. At 10 a. m. they were sent ashore and re-imprisoned until 2 p. m. when forty-one Japanese were released without condition. About three o'clock the Vladivostok harbor office forwarded them to the German steamer, which left for Nagasaki at 10 a. m. on the 19th."

The Captain of the Nagonoura-maru adds that the four Russian men-of-war were staying at Vladivostok at the time of his departure.

The above is published by a Japanese paper as a summary of the Captain's report to the authorities. The Captain in his official report, does not speak of any loss of life, but is alleged to have told the press representatives at Nagasaki that a sailor named Tsuneyemon Murata was injured by a shell, which fell near the life boat lowered from the starboard side, and was drowned, having been precipitated into the water. Another early report, from Nagasaki mentioned the loss of two lives.

Later on we learned that the Asahi had published the full text of Captain Enuma's official report which clearly announces the death of two sailors. The Nagonoura-maru suffered from the fire of both the Gromoboi and the Russia. All the important ship's articles and documents went down with the vessel. The exact time when the Nagonoura came in sight of the four Russian warships was 11:30 a. m. on the 11th inst. when she was 4 knots distant from the Russian fleet and 12 knots off the nearest point of land.

According to a Nagasaki telegram to the Asahi, after they had been removed on board the Gromoboi, the crew of the Nagonoura-maru considered that they could no longer look for life, and attempted to set the Gromoboi's powder magazine on fire with the idea of sinking with the Russian warship. They, however, could not accomplish their object owing to the strict precautions of the Russian guards.

FIRST PORT ARTHUR ATTACKS.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter written from Chefoo on the 13th inst. by an English commercial man who was in Port Arthur when the first attacks were made by the Japanese:—

"On Monday night last (8th inst.) I heard shots being fired outside but thought nothing of it. When I turned out next morning there were three men-of-war completely blocking the entrance to the harbor, where they had been beached to prevent sinking. They were the Tzarevitch, Retvisan, and Pallada. It appeared that during the night three Japanese torpedo boats had crept right in amongst the fleet, and after torpedoing the vessels mentioned, got clear away again. The Tzarevitch has since been got off, but when I left, the other two were still ashore."

The next morning at 10:45 a shell came right into the entrance of the harbor quickly followed by several more. The civilians, myself included, with commendable alacrity closed their offices and houses and made for a hill at the back of the town, on the other side of which was a valley and safety. The hill is covered with loose stones and the going was very hard. The shells were flying clean over our heads and bursting harmlessly beyond, but we saw one explode in the street, and afterwards found that it had excavated a

pit fifteen feet deep and twenty in diameter. Needless to say, all the windows in the vicinity were smashed. Half way up the hill we rested thinking ourselves out of range, but our movements were immediately accelerated when a shell whizzed past us and burst among some native (Chinese) houses, completely demolishing them and sending a shower of stones amongst us."

We did not "stand on the order of our going" you may be sure, but we charged the rest of that hill and found shelter in a hole on the other side. The firing ceased at 11:15 and we returned to town. With the exception of the broken windows mentioned before no damage was evident. One unexploded shell was embedded in the ground about twenty yards from the hole caused by the other one.

"After this affair, all foreigners were ordered to leave the town, but this edict was afterwards withdrawn and those having business received permission to remain. There will be only about ten English and Americans left after the general exodus."

"For two days no vessels were allowed to leave and the Fuping was fired upon by the guardship when she was passing out, and two Chinamen were reported killed. A Chinese girl lost a leg by the same shot. This affair was much deplored by all the Russians with whom I came in contact, and was probably the result of a misunderstanding signal."

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

The detachment that went to Dalny returned as there were no Russian warships there. Those which went to Port Arthur found the enemy, as expected. They fired torpedoes and hit four Russian warships. The latter shelled us heavily but failed to hit us.

Our squadron kept close watch through the night. The Chitose was sent out the next morning for the purpose of reconnoitering. Near Port Arthur, she met the steamship Foochow, carrying the Japanese residents from Port Arthur to Chefoo. The Chitose ascertained that at least two Russian warships seemed to be settling down, and reported to the Commander-in-Chief to that effect. He at once decided to execute a general attack and concentrated the whole squadron. Off Port Arthur the Takasago captured the steamer Manchuria. The order of attack was issued at 11 a. m. Luncheon having already been served. Vice-Admiral Togo and his staff officers had just poured out champagne when it was reported that the enemy's ships were in sight. We drank the health of the Emperor and then gave three shouts of Banai. The next morning, we were on the bridge, and found the enemy at a distance of 10,000 meters.

THE BATTLE.

Golden Hill was observed at noon. Only five or six Russian warships were sending forth smoke. As to the others, which were all on an uneven keel, retreating was impossible, but nothing seemed less to their taste than to fight even under the protection of the forts.

The Mikasa fired the first shot, and the other vessels followed. Some of the enemy's shot hit us, but caused very small damage. Almost all our shots told and the "Shimose" powder was so effective, that where our projectiles hit, they scattered destruction. The Asahi, Izumo and Azuma, were not struck even once. The Third Fleet was stationed far in the rear. Each ship fired for 10 minutes on an average and I was wounded in five minutes.

Firing was not renewed. All the Princes of the Blood on board were safe. Prince Kacho on board the Mikasa directed the 42-in. gun in person and hit the enemy's ship. Prince Yamashina on the Yakumo also fought bravely.

The squadron celebrated the "Kigensetsu" elsewhere.—Japan Mail.

THE THIRD ATTACK.

An additional report as to the third Japanese attack upon Port Arthur, as published by the Japanese press today, gives nothing particularly new, but it may be mentioned that at the time of this attack the flotilla of Russia destroyers accidentally fought among themselves and three of them are probably damaged.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 26.—Since the war has seemed to have become inevitable, the Russians here who were formerly constantly boasting of their strength and ability to crush Japan without an effort, and talking of war as if Russia would have a walk over, have all of a sudden become quite different men. More especially the Russian merchants—especially most bellicose—are now busily preparing to leave for home at breakneck speed. Since about a week ago Russian troops have been arriving from Tientsin and Shanghai. The 9th, 10th and 11th Infantry regiments left Port Arthur on the 23rd, some by steamer, others by train. It is believed here that they are destined for Korea.

In the Soldatskaya here, the main road of Port Arthur, there is a large open space. From the early morning of the 23rd many Russian military officers have been rushing around, all very busy inspecting the muster of impressed horses.

The fact soon became known everywhere and the Chinese coolies and general residents began to quake with fear and apparent imminence of trouble, many of them starting to leave Port Arthur at once, so that the Russians will soon suffer from a scarcity of Chinese labor.

Several more guns have lately been sent up to the fort on Hwangshan hill. All the shops in the town are holding "cheap sales" so as to get ready cash.

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HENDRY HAS BROUGHT HIS PRISONER HOME

Eugene R. Hendry, United States Marshal, returned from Japan in the steamer *Siberia*, true to his cabled promise to District Attorney Breckons. He brought with him in custody Saburo Adachi, who was arrested in Yokohama under extradition proceedings. Adachi is charged with perjury in connection with the case of the Federal authorities here, against Japanese Immorality. Marshal Hendry was aided in looking after the prisoner on the voyage by Sergeant Kanagawa-ken of the Yokohama harbor police.

When told of the half-amused concern with which his friends here discussed the possibility of the capture by the Russians of the steamer *Maru*, in which he went to Japan, the Marshal explained the delay of the steamer in reaching Yokohama as due to her going 100 miles south of her regular course to avoid such an eventuality. For two nights the steamer had lights extinguished.

Adachi was detained in the Marshal's office on arrival until 11:50 a. m., when he was taken to Oahu Jail by the Marshal. Under advice of District Attorney Breckons he declined to be interviewed by reporters.

"The cablegram from Mr. Breckons giving me Adachi's address was handed to me aboard the *Maru*. It was the first information I had that Adachi was not in custody," Marshal Hendry said to an advertiser reporter.

"I showed my letters from Consul Mikki Saito here to Mr. Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship company. The immediate effect of these letters—Mr. Saito being very highly respected in Japan—was simply wonderful. The company placed its big steam tug at my disposal and I was carried ashore and conducted to the hatoba where was a water police station, and the tug came after me again at 10 p. m. to take me aboard the *Maru*."

"At the station they put me in telephone communication with Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Minister at Tokyo, who arranged that I meet him next day, so that the extradition papers could be sent to the Foreign Office, which was done."

"As soon as I arrived at the legation Mr. Wilson, secretary, started in to write the letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Kumura. By the way, Mr. Wilson is a great friend of Frank Judd, they having been college mates. By 7 o'clock the same evening I had word that the letters were received."

"I called on Minister Griscom next day, Sunday (Feb. 14), and showed him my letters from Mr. Saito. He advised me to make a personal call on S. Chinda, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received me very courteously and very pleasantly, saying he would take the matter up personally and let me know some time on Monday the status of the case."

"When I went back to the hotel I met Dr. Katsunuma's brother and his son and we went in to lunch together. I had just finished my soup when a Foreign Office messenger came in with a letter, having orders to deliver it to none but myself. It was a request to meet Mr. Chinda at 2 o'clock. When I arrived there the Vice Minister informed me unofficially that after I had left him a man had been sent up from the hatoba, Yokohama, stating that

Adachi had been arrested at 11 o'clock Saturday night and was in custody.

"I expressed to him my anxiety to cable to Honolulu the fact that Adachi had been placed in custody. I showed him the code arranged between Mr. Breckons and myself, when he stated that it would be impossible for me to use that code now on account of the war, but when I expressed an earnest desire to use the code if possible, he said: 'Very well, I will try to arrange it for you, and when I notify you officially on Monday about Adachi's arrest I will give the same notice to the Board of Communications.'"

How well this special promise of assistance by the high official was kept has proof in the cabled word "Kirk" received by District Attorney Breckons from Marshal Hendry, which meant: "Adachi in custody. Return in *Siberia*."

"Mr. Chinda told me," the Marshal continued, "that he had detailed two of the office staff to translate the papers from the American Legation and, despite the pressure of war business, they kept at the work until it was finished. He declared he would do everything in his power to assist me, and the reason for doing so was the kindly treatment I had given the Japanese subjects here during the plague, when I was connected with the Board of Health. This was reported to the Japanese Government and whatever they could do for me now was to be accepted as a personal recompense."

"The expedition they gave my business was indeed a great favor, as it enabled me to take the *Siberia* back to Honolulu. After the papers were translated they were handed to the proper law officer to see that they were in due form. He transmitted them to the Department of Justice, whence they were forwarded to the Public Prosecutor in Yokohama, by whom the regular warrant for Adachi's arrest was issued. By Thursday of that week the papers had passed all the required stages."

Marshal Hendry's son, who accompanied him, enjoyed the journey famously and behaved like a little man on all occasions. About the only war excitement seen by the Marshal was the movement of 15,000 troops, which caused a reduction of regular trains between Tokyo and Yokohama from one hourly to four daily.

A curious story is told to the effect that an emissary of the conspiracy organization giving the name of Henry Bode, and who is said to have run a hotel here once, went to Japan as a steamer passenger in the steamer that took Marshal Hendry away. It is said that this person offered a bribe of \$200 to a Yokohama harbor policeman, to induce him to effect the release of Adachi after his arrest at Hendry's instance. Adachi had previously been under arrest under cabled advice, but before Marshal Hendry could be sent after him the time limit for detention under the extradition treaty had expired. The doings of Bode, it is understood, are to be investigated and in this work the Yokohama officer here will assist.

GEO. DAVIS COMPLAINS

In the United States District Court yesterday, George A. Davis filed a motion to require the District Attorney to amend his brief in the disbarment proceedings against the movant. There was a little argument and Judge Dole took the motion under advisement.

What Davis complains of is a statement that, at the time of the institution of the suit in equity brought by Maria S. Davis, as next friend of her brother Sumner, against John K. Sumner and the Bishop of Honolulu, "Sumner was the sole and absolute owner of the harbor front property" whereas he alleges that the Bishop of Honolulu at that time owned and had the absolute control of the property under a deed of trust from Sumner. Part of the stated grievance is that the District Attorney forwarded a similar statement to the Attorney General of the United States.

District Attorney R. W. Breckons in reply declared that Mr. Davis could not say nor could the court order what he should or should not include in his communications to the Attorney General.

Judge Dole, while promising to consider the motion, thought the brief of Mr. Breckons as a whole did not bear the construction the respondent put upon it and, besides, that Mr. Davis had made practically the same statement in his own brief.

OTHER MATTERS.

The two Japanese last arrested under the indictment of eighty persons for conspiracy pleaded guilty. They were each sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

John Teves, a native of St. Michael, renounced allegiance to the King of Portugal, Judge Dole making him an American citizen.

The court adjourned until Monday morning.

An answer has been filed, in the Federal court clerk's office, by Geo. W. Grant, master of the British bark *Ivanhoe*, to the libel of that vessel brought by Dwyer and three other seamen. He denies that the rate of wages was such as libellants claim. Instead of well and faithfully performing their duties, the complaining sailors are alleged to have been ignorant thereof when they shipped. That the sailors were treated with cruelty is emphatically denied.

Captain Grant further states that a naval court of inquiry, under the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain, was held at Iquique on October 5, 1903, to investigate complaints made by three of the libellants, when the judgment was given that the charges were frivolous and without proof.

JAPANESE PRESS TELLS ABOUT WAR INCIDENTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

to enable their owners to bolt. It is painful to observe the sadly altered air everyone now wears compared to the jaunty hectoring manner of a few months ago. Even the Chinese coolies are whispering that Japan will soon be master in Lui Shun Kow instead of Russia.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Kokumin's extra this morning publishes the statement of Lieut. Matsumura, staff officer of the Japanese squadron which attacked Port Arthur on the 8th and 9th inst., as follows:

All preparations for action had already been made, when our squadron at Sasebo received orders to go and attack the Russian squadron. Vice-Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese squadron, then summoned the divisional commanders and captains of the squadron to the flagship Mikasa, and held a council till dawn on 6th inst. Consequently on the morning of the 7th, Second, Third and Fourth Fleets, torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats left Sasebo.

On the 7th when the squadron reached Nisepine Rock (?), we described one or two steamers far ahead and caused the *Tatsuta* to capture one of them, which turned out to be the *Rossia*. Our men joyfully exclaimed: "Russia is taken!"

DETACHMENT FOR CHEMULPO.

The warships assembled off Mokpo at 1 p. m. It was ascertained by the report of the scout ship *Asahi*, that the Russian warships were assembled outside the harbor of Port Arthur. At 4 p. m. we had to send the Fourth Fleet to Chemulpo in order to protect the landing of the Japanese troops there. Before parting, Vice-Admiral Togo, the Commander-in-Chief, signalled to Rear-Admiral Uryu, Commander of the Fourth Fleet: "I congratulate you, in anticipation, on success." Rear-Admiral Uryu replied: "Thanks for your kindness." Thus amid strains of music from the bands of the Mikasa and Izumo, the Fourth Fleet sailed for Chemulpo and the main for Port Arthur.

ON TO PORT ARTHUR.

The night was spent in reconnoitering, every vessel being on guard. The sea ran high, and the destroyers in the rear seem to have suffered terribly.

The 8th dawned very fine. The squadron did not sail direct for Shantung Promontory, lest we should be observed by the Russians, but made for Yuen-tao, the Third Fleet leading in order to reconnoiter. The First and Second Fleets, flanked by the destroyers, followed. At 6 p. m., it was decided that the destroyers should attack the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief signalled "Blow up the Enemy's squadron! I wish success to all!" Some destroyers replied that they would succeed, while others declared that they would fight to the last. On their departure, the entire crew of the squadron came on deck and saluted.

The first, second, and third detachments of the flotilla made for Port Arthur, while the fourth went to Dahn. The main squadron sailed in the direction of Chefoo.

NAVAL BATTLE AT CHEMULPO.

The Nagasaki Press has received from a resident of Chemulpo the following interesting details of the naval action which terminated in the destruction of the Russian cruiser *Varyag* and gunboat *Koreetz*:

Chemulpo, Feb. 10th.

At 9:30 a. m. yesterday the British Consul sent word to all British subjects an original letter from the Japanese Consul a copy of which I enclose herewith:

Japanese Consulate, Chemulpo, February 9th, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to notify you that Rear-Admiral S. Uryu, commanding a squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who is at present in Chemulpo road, has with the force under his command requests me to notify you that, as hostilities exist between the Government of Japan and the Government of Russia, he shall be obliged to attack the Men of War of Russia, stationed at present in the Port of Chemulpo, with the force under his command, in case of the refusal of the Russian Senior Naval Officer present at Chemulpo to his demands to the Russian Senior Naval Officer present to leave the Port of Chemulpo before noon on the 9th of February, 1904.

The above mentioned attack will not take place before 4 p. m. of the 9th of February, 1904.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) MOTOSHIO KATO,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

At 11:30 a. m. the Russian First-class cruiser *Varyag* and the gunboat *Koreetz* steamed out of the harbor and at 11:50, when they were nearing Round Island, the fighting commenced, the first shot being fired by the *Varyag*.

It was, unfortunately very misty, but calm with intermittent sunshine and there was a light easterly breeze. With glasses we could only see the light at intervals. While it lasted the fighting was very severe, chiefly 6-in. and 8-in. guns being used. At 12:20 p. m. the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* were seen to be retreating to port as quickly as possible, the former with a decided list to port of about seven degrees, and by 12:30 the fight was practically over. The *Koreetz* was not damaged at all and there were no casualties on her, the Japanese having evidently concentrated the whole of their attention on the *Varyag*, which was terribly knocked about, both the upper and lower bridges were shot away, the funnels riddled with bullets, most of her guns put out of action, and two large holes made in the port side, one just below the water line being undoubtedly the cause of her listing over. The casualties on the *Varyag* were one officer and forty men killed, four officers and sixty men seriously wounded of whom nine have since died.

The steam steering gear on the *Varyag* broke down at a very critical moment, when she was manoeuvring at a speed of 23 knots, and she had to go full speed astern to save her from running on the rocks. The speed was then reduced to 10 knots, to enable the hand steering gear to be used effectively. To maintain the fight at such a low rate of speed was impossible and the only course open was to return to port, which she did, and the wounded were then transferred to the *Elba*, *Pascal*, and *Talbot*.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock, the time when Admiral Uryu intended to renew the attack in the harbor, the Japanese fleet appeared to be about to enter the harbor, when precisely at 4 o'clock the *Koreetz* was blown up. The Japanese ships then retired, but continued to watch the *Varyag* which was gradually listing more and more to port. At 5 p. m. she was seen to be on fire and an hour later she heeled over and sank. She now lies on her port side and at low tide this morning two of her starboard guns were clearly in view.

Immediately after *Varyag* sank the Russian steamer *Soongari* was seen to be on fire and at 2 o'clock this morning she also disappeared.

They all lie in shallow water and the recovery of the *Varyag* should not be a difficult task.

When the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* steamed out to what, in the face of such enormous odds, was certain destruction, the crews from the men-of-war in port cheered them again and again, and when the *Koreetz* was blown up the band of the French cruiser *Pascal* played the Russian national anthem and the Russian sailors on board the neutral ships went on their knees.

Although the fight took place eight or nine miles from the shore, some of the windows in the settlement were broken by the vibration caused by the firing of the heavy guns.

The suspense between 1 and 4 o'clock on the 9th was very trying to us on shore, for during the previous night the Japanese transports landed 2500 troops, who are lodged in the houses in Chemulpo, and it was thought to be a question whether the Russians would or would not first bombard the Japanese settlement and then go out to meet their fate. Had the Russian ships remained in port and not accepted the Japanese challenge, it is the general impression that the Japanese Admiral would not have dared to have attacked them in harbor for fear of damaging the other foreign men-of-war.

The Russian Minister at Seoul, the Consul at Chemulpo, and all known Russian subjects have been served with a notice to quit Korean soil, and as far as is known at present, they will all leave in the French cruiser *Pascal* for Chefoo on the 13th inst.

SCARCITY AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Japanese Consul at Shanghai learns from the master of a foreign steamer that Port Arthur is suffering from want of provisions, so that the price of eggs has gone up to 20 cents apiece and that of beef is \$1 per pound. The Russian authorities on the 10th inst. notified residents that they must buy provisions by 3 p. m. that day; otherwise all provisions would be requisitioned by the authorities after that time. People were generally perturbed by the Japanese attack and several thousand persons have since been leaving the port. The injured Russian warships cannot be repaired, as Chinese laborers have nearly all escaped elsewhere.

RUSSIAN SPIES.

A dozen Russians are alleged to have landed on Miyakejima, one of the seven islands of Izu, having arrived there in two boats about ten days ago. This exciting report was brought by the Japanese steamer *Tenshin-maru*, which arrived at Shimoda, Izu, from Miyake Island on the 20th inst., and was thence transmitted to the Tokyo *Asahi*. The strangers are said to be armed with cutlasses and revolvers and to have threatened the islanders, who in consequence could not prevent them from landing. They are in possession of about ¥700 in Japanese currency and sufficient provisions to keep them for two or three months. They declare themselves as British or French subjects from a foreign steamer, which, they say, recently sank about 20 miles off Miyakejima. Judging from their appearance and talk the strangers are suspected of being Russians, who escaped from some vessel captured by Japan. They declined to go to the mainland by the steamer *Tenshin-maru*. The steamer was expected to be despatched back to the island on the 21st inst. in accordance with instructions of the Tokyo prefectural authorities.

ONLY ROOSEVELT MEN CAN GO FROM HAWAII

Only Republicans who are willing to pledge themselves in advance to work for Theodore Roosevelt for President can become nominees before the Territorial Convention for delegates to Chicago.

At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last night, the following resolution introduced by John C. Lane, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee, that all delegates and alternates chosen from this Territory to the Republican National Convention should be men who favor the nomination of President Roosevelt, and that the Territorial Convention should receive from each of such delegates and alternates upon his nomination and before his election a pledge in writing, that, if elected, he will work earnestly for the nomination of the President.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

NEXT CONVENTION WILL BE HELD AT HILO TOWN

The next Territorial Republican Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention will be held at Hilo, probably on April 21st. A new convention will be held and primaries called for Saturday, March 26th. The idea of giving the old convention the power to select delegates was voted down almost unanimously at the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last evening.

Those present holding proxies, or as members of the committee, were Chairman Crabbe, McCandless, Campbell, Watkins, Gilman, Coney, Lane, Aylett, Keen, Clark, Hoogs, Jones, Fisher, Achi and Clark. Charlie Clark presented the proxy of Willard.

Mr. Gilman, to bring the matter of the convention before the committee, moved that the delegates to the old convention form the convention to select delegates to the Chicago Republican National meeting.

Mr. Gilman said that new primaries would cost several thousand dollars and that money was hard to raise at the present time.

E. G. Keen was doubtful of the legality of this action, as the functions of the old convention ended with the nomination of a delegate and legislators. Achi said that the old convention would be composed of Home Rulers as well as Republicans. He doubted that the delegates from here would be received. Norman Watkins said they would, if given proper credentials by the Territorial committee. Mr. Gilman stated that there was no one to contest such action, the National Committee had stated that he would be satisfied with the acts of the Central Committee. He thought the principal difficulty would be in getting men willing to bear the expenses of the trip, for the honor there was in it. Fisher was of the same opinion. He thought the committee could settle any technical objection, by appointing the present delegates as delegates to the new convention.

Aylett wanted a new convention, and said there would be no expense. He did not believe primaries would cost anything. Lane also took that view. Aylett said he didn't want to take any chances on the National Committee not objecting. Fisher said only the member of a contesting delegation could make a protest over the manner of election. Achi thought there wouldn't be any expense and Crabbe told him

Fell From Deck of China.

Either with the desire of remaining on Hawaiian soil, or because of an accident, a Chinese steamer passenger on the China created a flutter of excitement at the Channel wharf yesterday afternoon as the big liner was swinging out into the stream, preparatory to her departure for Yokohama. The Government band was playing catchy and martial airs, the crowd on the dock was waving a collective handkerchief goodbye to the other big crowd on the steamer's decks when the stentorian voice of Customs Inspector Diaklage was heard above the noise: "Man overboard!" This followed closely on a splash on the starboard side of the vessel, and when the crowd looked to where the Inspector pointed, the body of a Chinaman was seen in the water near where the water was being churned by the propellers. A whirlpool created by the suction of the propeller blades dragged the man down and the crowd held its breath. The situation was taken in by the pilot boat boys and they bent to their oars as they went to the rescue. The body came to the surface, where it bobbed momentarily, when another deep suction drew the body down. The pilot boat reached the spot where the man had disappeared and a few seconds later the body rose and was dragged into the boat.

The unconscious Chinaman was taken to the Healan boat house and the water was rolled out of him. He revived and was asked whether he desired to remain behind. He feebly answered that he had no money, but had his ticket, and all he wanted was to get back to China. He was put in the boat again, rowed over to the China, which was still maneuvering in the stream, and sent aboard.

Two departures of Pacific Mail steamers yesterday gave the harbor a lively scene. The *Siberia* departed at noon for San Francisco, carrying 210 cabin passengers all told. The band was on the Hackfeld wharf, playing national airs, and a big crowd was there to see the passengers off. A large deputation of Japanese, Consul-General Saito among them, were present to bid adieu to Baron Kaneko and the other prominent Japanese travelers.

In the afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock the steamship *China* sailed for Japan and China. It was a gaily decorated lot of passengers who lined the rails. The newspaper correspondents had been liberally bedecked with flowers. Lieut.-Commander Hugh Rodman's friends turned out in force and loaded him with leis. Dr. Katsunuma, of the United States Immigrant Station, who goes to Japan to enter the army as a sub-lieutenant, was covered with leis by a deputation of friends. Dr. Katsunuma will first go to see his son who is also in the army. The band was present and the crowd on the steamer cheered several times as the inspiring old tune of "Dixie" was wafted to them across the water.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

that the precinct clubs had got fifty and a hundred dollars apiece from the committee for primaries in the past.

"We didn't get any of it," said Achi. "I would like to know what became of it then," replied Crabbe.

Achi said if they wanted to save expense, the chairman might appoint the six delegates, but Crabbe declined the honor.

Outsiders were told that they could give their opinion and Joe Cohen said that more people were buzzing to go to this convention than any one suspected. These were likely to raise objection if they were not elected. McCants Stewart said that the rules of the party compelled the calling of new primaries. He said that if there wasn't a contesting delegation sent from here there would be a protest, if the call was irregular. He said money had too much influence with the party before and that expense shouldn't cut any figure.

McCandless thought it was a serious thing and the committee should see that all parties were satisfied and avoid any question of a contest. Some time Hawaii might have a good deal to say in national conventions and it was best not to take chances. The party here favored Roosevelt and the best way was to do everything properly. Maybe there were influences here against Roosevelt, but he hadn't seen any as yet. Fisher said that if the rules provided for a new convention, one should be held. Gilman said he offered his motion to bring the matter before the meeting and he thought the majority should rule. As it seemed to be the sense of the committee that primaries should be called, he withdrew his resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Fisher, the chairman was authorized to call primaries and a convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention. The motion was passed unanimously and Chairman Crabbe announced that the primaries would probably be held Saturday, March 26th, and the convention probably April 21st.

Senator Crabbe then suggested that Hilo be named as the next convention city, as a partial pledge to that effect had already been given. E. G. Keen made a motion to that effect. Achi moved that the convention go to Wailuku. On a vote only Achi and Lane voted for Wailuku and Hilo received sixteen votes.

Evangelical Association Work.

The Friend for March outlines the present policy of the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. After many months devoted to a most careful consideration of all features of its work, the Board has entered upon a two-fold policy of coordination and affiliation, the one territorial in its scope, the other national.

The original work of the American Board in these Islands regarded the Hawaiians alone. Its missionaries founded churches and consolidated them into four island associations: (1) Hawaii, (2) Maui, comprising also Molokai and Lanai; (3) Oahu; and (4) Kauai including Nihoa. These four combined in the Evangelical Association. The system was complete and has worked admirably.

As the white population grew, it became necessary to provide means of worship for those unacquainted with the native tongue, and thus there slowly came into being the so-called Foreign churches. Composed of English-speaking people in sympathy with the Christian work carried on by the American Mission, the members of these churches were zealous supporters of every effort made to Christianize the native inhabitants. But owing to the barrier of language on the one hand and to their location at points widely separated on the other, these churches of English-speaking people connected themselves organically neither with the native associations nor with one another. Drawing their membership from all denominations, naturally they organized on the union or congregational plan, but ecclesiastically each was absolutely independent, and stood unrelated to any denomination of Christians. Churches of this character grew up on Hawaii at Hilo, Kohala and Kona (now temporarily quiescent), on Maui at Pala, and Wailuku (services intermittent for a season), on Oahu at Honolulu, and on Kauai at Lihue and Waimea. Some of these have to this day not even been organized as churches.

Christian work was pushed among the newcomers, comprising Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese, by the Hawaiian Board with the co-operation of the American Board.

With the entrance of Hawaii into the Union, and with the diminished support incident to the decrease of several generous contributors, the Hawaiian Board became hampered in its work. The Board has now called upon its constituency everywhere throughout these Islands to close ranks and march together. It is very gratifying to be able to state that the response has been unanimous and enthusiastic beyond expectation.

The Board has already cut its expenses down more than \$15,000 per annum, but today stands about \$9,500 in debt, and the deficiency has increased the past ten months by a little over \$2,100 a month.

The Board last fall entered into communication with the Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association, with a view both to its affiliation with these organizations and to their co-operation in its various enterprises.

The coordination requested by the Board demands as its initial step, that all the churches connect themselves respectively with the Island Associations and begin to pull together, regardless of race.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : MARCH 8



Territorial expenditure for 1902 was \$23,600 in excess of the revenue.

Territorial expenditure for 1903 was \$485,000 in excess of the revenue.

At the present rate of expenditure the deficiency for this year will be more than \$800,000 besides an indebtedness carried over from last year of nearly \$500,000.

As showing the kind of intelligent aid in any scheme of economy to be expected of the present legislature, bear in mind that the Eighteen Months law carries appropriations of \$4,600,000 against an estimated revenue of \$3,064,000.

That revenue is raised out of the people in one way or another, the bulk by taxation, a little from the lease and sale of lands. The people protest that it is too much. Unanimously they demand lower taxation.

Think of 155,000 people, the majority of whom have nothing but poll taxes to pay, being called upon for \$3,064,000 in eighteen months!

Where are we going to get off? In the direction of county and municipal government with more taxes or of a simpler form of organic government with fewer taxes?



MILITIA AND THE LAW.

Friends of our extravagant militia system contend that the laws do not permit the interference of United States troops for the preservation of domestic order, that function being left to the police and militia. This version of the statutes, though widely prevalent among laymen, is not precisely true. United States troops do not interfere in States unless disorder gets beyond control of the civil authorities when, upon requisition of the Governor, and sometimes without it, the President may call them into action. United States troops interfered by request in the Idaho strike and in the railroad riots of 1877; but during the Chicago strikes the President intervened for the protection of the mails and of interstate commerce, despite the fact that the Governor of Illinois expressly declared against the use of United States troops.

But all this has to do with the practice of States. Territories are not sovereign within their sphere; they are, especially since the insular decisions were made, appendages of the Federal power, creatures of the Congressional will, and in the case of insular territories, they are strongholds and strategic points which the United States must look after. In dealing with the internal disturbances of Territories the Federal Government has never stopped to enquire into the wishes of Governors or Legislatures or to summon the militia first. Indians on the warpath in Arizona meant the instant use of the Federal troops. Likewise bands of cattle thieves have been pursued and captured by Uncle Sam's cavalry. A few years ago, during the Santa Fe strike, railroad tunnels in New Mexico were guarded by Federal infantry. And here in Hawaii during the Chinatown fire the command at Camp McKinley came down town ready for business. Under such circumstances those troops would do as much again. We may rest assured that if any one started in to burn the city thus endangering Federal property, the United States forces would be heard from in short order. Are we seriously told that if Hawaii had neither militia, police nor many armed citizens to call upon, a command of United States troops on the ground would let the inhabitants be mobbed to death simply because there was no red tape to be unwound? Or that they would remain quiescent if a militia refused to act?

True, the United States would like to have us keep up a numerous militia, just as it liked to have us keep on maintaining the lighthouses and spending big sums on the harbors. When Washington saw us drop the lighthouse item, however, it was quick enough to insert one of its own. As to the defence of the Territory against foreign invasion—an argument used by the War Department to encourage a militia here—what have we to do with that? Defence of the coasts is a purely Federal matter and should be paid for to the last nickel by the United States treasury. Of course if Uncle Sam would not feel safe without the aid of Stenographer Jones and his buckram warriors, the way might be opened to put them on the Federal payroll. To that course the taxpayers of the Territory would not have the ghost of an objection.

BIG STEAMERS PROMISED.

The rumor that the magnificent Atlantic greyhounds, Teutonic and Majestic, will be transferred to this ocean route to take the place of the three crack ships of the Maru line, comes from a responsible source.

That such big vessels are needed shows the rapid and wonderful growth of the American-Oriental business of the North Pacific.

If they are put on, Jim Hill's Northwestern line will have to add an extra knot of speed to its rush for supremacy. The fact that Hill is filing so great a bid for trade, makes the requisition of the Teutonic and Majestic the more probable.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS

A local contemporary which made violent objection to the statement of the Advertiser that the war correspondents were sending nonsense and were evidently not at the scene of hostilities, now prints an interview with a returning passenger on the Siberia who says that the correspondents are "securely bottled up." We quote:

Perhaps it is not generally known that all the war correspondents who have gone to Japan for the purpose of reporting the war are "bottled up," as it were, in Tokyo and that each one is closely watched. The Government does not intend to take any chances of having their plans divulged. Naturally they are chafing to get away but they cannot. Korea is the destination they are naturally aiming for but the Japanese Government has put its foot down on any proposition of the kind. They may go to Nagasaki and Yokohama and other places in Japan, but they are never out of sight of the secret agents of the Government. There is no telling when they will be able to get away. They have bought all the necessities incident to a campaign in Korea but it is likely they will not be able to use any of them.

I notice that it has been stated in the papers that Jack London was arrested for taking photographs. This is not a fact. London was arrested while he was about to take passage surreptitiously to sail for Korea from Japan on a small steamer. The Japanese are keeping particular watch on him.

In the war of 1894-5, the Japanese, after their experience with the yellow journalism of Creelman and Villiers at Port Arthur, determined to let no more war correspondents go with their armies. At the instance of the London Times, whose friendship Japan wanted, this rule was relaxed enough to let in after Creelman, Villiers and one other who had been excluded—two English, two American and two French correspondents and a French artist; and though other correspondents flocked to Yokohama, including the distinguished Col. John A. Cockerell, none of them was permitted to take the field. A man named Davidson made persistent efforts and was shut out, but he went to Formosa before the Japanese invaded that island and was able, by means of a dangerous midnight ride, to convey useful information to the Japanese General; whereupon he was decorated and accepted as a correspondent. The men in the field, however, were restricted in their work and were given spies and servants and interpreters. All their letters were censored and they had small use of the cable. The correspondents who were left behind in Japan, however, filled their papers with untrustworthy gossip and were able to send a great many more letters home than were those who actually witnessed events. But these letters confused the public understanding of the war and left false impressions which are not yet eradicated.

Casting up the whole matter, the Japanese decided against war correspondents as a class, calling them "privileged spies" after the manner of Lord Wolseley. It was the impression of those newspaper men who saw service in Korea and China that in the next war, which they thought would be with Russia, war correspondents would be excluded altogether. So far that seems to have been the rule. Even the Associated Press men are "bottled up" with the rest.

Whence, therefore, the news of the day? Some of it comes from the neutral port of Chefoo, which is as full of army rumors as Honolulu used to be in revolutionary times; some of it from Shanghai, the fixed center of misinformation; some of it from Manchurian ports where it goes out with the assent of investigation of the Russians; and some of it from Tokyo, where the vernacular news is translated and where the Government now and then gives the Associated Press and Reuters data which may or may not be true. On an average there are three grains of wheat to the bushel of chaff.

The official roster of the Japanese fleet, taken from the Japan Gazette and printed elsewhere, contains only six battleships, the Bulletin to the contrary notwithstanding. At the foot of the list, under the junk shop head of "old armored vessels," appears the redoubtable Chen Yuen, upon the might of which the Bulletin staked a naval reputation which was painfully acquired in sucking navel oranges.

The American policy of the Philippines for the Filipino is bringing its natural result in insurrection. A payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain and the cost of a long war, should have justified a policy of the Philippines for the United States. What is needed in the land of Pío del Pilar is the sort of a government which Great Britain enforces in the land of Nana Sahib and Runjeet Singh. It is the only one which ever works in such countries.

Now that Hilo has been definitely picked for the next convention city she will have to arrange ways and means for providing necessary hotel accommodations for the delegates. Even Walluku was able to offer hotel facilities to the central committee.

When there is no war news in particular one may safely believe that some is brewing.

There is going to be something doing in the Hawaiian case.

With all due respect to Governor Carter, this community is aghast at the suggestion that he may call the legislature in extra session as a remedy for the financial situation.

It is said that the Governor has interviewed Kumalae and Geo. Markham and Jimmie Boyd and other responsible Home Rulers, indicted and unindicted, and they have promised to be good. Just put them in charge of the appropriation bill and the printing and translation committees, and they will demonstrate what real simon-pure dyed-in-the-wool economy is. We know they will, for they have done it before.

The earnest conviction of this community is that the Home Rule leaders cannot be trusted any further than you can throw a bull by the tail, when boodle, or even pickings, are in sight.

A drunkard may be cured by the gold cure.

A chicken stealing dog may be cured by tying one of his victims about his neck until it rots off; but an impudent Home Ruler in uncontrolled charge of a blanket appropriation for expenses of the legislature, can no more help its sticking to his fingers and those of his friends, than a hungry calf with a teat in his mouth can help sucking milk.

It is a moral certainty that the legislature will sit the limit of their time-allowance; will spend what they can—the expenses of the last three sessions have averaged over \$40,000 each—and when they get through what will the Territory have to show for it?

Suppose they should pass an ideal appropriation bill—the bill that Governor Carter asked them to—what good would that do? The present difficulty is not that the appropriation bill is too large or that it is ill considered—it is both—but that there is not revenue enough to pay the present rate of expenditure.

The Governor can curtail expenditure just as well as the legislature. If ten items have been appropriated for, and there is only money enough for five, the legislature is not required to stop payment of the five to be discontinued. All the Governor has to do is to say: "I will spend these five appropriations, and I will not expend the other five, because there is not money enough to go around."

It has been suggested that this will be assuming legislative functions on the part of the Governor.

Not so. The legislature passed an appropriation bill providing for the expenditure of twice the amount of the estimated revenue, with full knowledge of the fact, and knowing that it would place in the hands of the Governor the very power of selection of appropriations to be spent, that he is now called upon to exercise.

It was pointed out by the press, and by members of both houses.

So far from usurping legislative powers, the Governor will be doing just what the legislature contemplated he would have to do, when it passed the bill.

Having the power, with the full approval of the legislature that passed the bill, the community devoutly hopes that Governor Carter himself will play the pruning knife instead of handing the job over to Kumalae and his fellow statesmen. It knows that these gentlemen are economical by instinct; that lawyer's bills are high and grand juries oppressive; but still they have had one try at making an appropriation bill, and it would be preferable to let the Governor take a trick at the wheel. The results will be more satisfactory and accomplished a great deal more cheaply. The Governor will not charge up any rebates on printing bills nor pay double time nor conceal any vouchers.

In plain words, Governor Carter, the community has confidence in you, but it has no confidence in the legislature, and instead of the suggestion of calling an extra session relieving the situation, it has produced a greater state of uncertainty in the community mind than the morning weather prediction. Whatever else happens, spare us another legislative infliction!

NO SPECIAL SESSION.

The question is not whether the members of the Legislature want to meet in special session but whether the taxpayers who foot the bills want them to meet. Speaking for the latter exclusively, the Advertiser is as strongly opposed to a special session now as it was when the new Governor refused to call one, and on the same grounds. A special session could do no good and would probably do a great deal of harm. In dealing with the financial question the Legislature could not borrow to meet current expenses, that course being prohibited by the organic law. The way would be open for it to raise taxes, but that policy would put the community, which has run into debt to pay past taxes, on its beam ends. Certain salaries might be saved, but these are matters which the Governor and heads of departments could attend to without legislative help. It does not require the aid of the Legislature at \$1000 per day, to remove clerks and cut down the working force on the roads.

As to the damage to be expected of a special session that would come of giving the grafters, indicted and unindicted, another chance to plunder. The leopard does not change his spots nor the Ethiopian his skin, and the men who made the Legislature in regular session a scandal would not be likely to make it in special session a beatitude. The temper with which the gang approaches the idea of an extra session appears in this excerpt from an interview in the grafters' organ:

Carlos A. Long—"I would not be in favor of calling a special session of the Legislature for the sole purpose of considering financial matters. I would include county government. If the work of the session could be confined to these two matters, I would certainly be in favor of that session being called. I would exclude everything else. I went into the Legislature at the last session, pledged to county government. We have promised it to the people and I am for it at any time and at all times."

There's statesmanship for you. The need is to run one government with greater economy, hence the proposal to have two governments, costing in the aggregate a great deal more. Were the Legislature to convene, that sort of argument would be heard in both houses and there would be no end of a wrangle over "party pledges" ending in either more costs, a fluke or another investigation by the Grand Jury, but not helping out the taxpayers any.

As this paper has said before the only way out is to get Congress to give Hawaii a less cumbersome government.

The public may be prepared to hear of some remarkable fighting when the Japanese strike the Russians in force. Experts are not chary in calling the Japanese soldier the best in the world. Those who know of the extraordinary deeds of valor and the startling losses of life which occurred in the revolution that made an Emperor of the Mikado, are satisfied that the Russians will have a fiercer contest on their hands than they ever had with the French when Napoleon led or the Turks who followed Osman Pasha.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

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SPEECH AND PATRIOTISM.

A man stopped a visiting Filipino soldier the other day and asked "What transport is it?" Our insular fellow-citizen replied: "No sabe. Me Filipino."

Next the man stopped one who spoke English. His answer was "The Thomas."

"Are you a Filipino?" was the next question.

"I am an American, sir," replied the wiry little brown man.

No alien-born person can be morally, intellectually and patriotically an American until he has learned to speak the English language and he is not fully fledged until he can read and write it. No man can be a Frenchman who doesn't speak French nor a German who doesn't speak German and the same holds good with every other nationality.

The presence of a large anti-American electorate in these islands may be counted on just so long as a knowledge of English is not among the legal qualifications of a voter. True, not all citizens who know the English tongue are loyal Americans, but it is also true that all loyal Americans know the English tongue.

The best and quickest way to Americanize the Hawaiian people is to discourage, by every legitimate effort, the use and continuance of a language which embodies alien thoughts and memories and to encourage the acquisition of the form of speech in which American ideas are incorporated and in which the literature, laws, religion, customs and aspirations of the Anglo-Saxon are conveyed.

FINANCES.

It is a question between high taxes and simple government.

The sooner things are treated on that basis the better for the property-owners, now and hereafter.

Plasters may be put over a cancer, concealing but not curing it. The antidote is the knife.

Curtis Laukea will probably be turned out of the Home Rule party. Curtis is like Jonah whom one party threw overboard and the other threw up.

If there is a pol trust among the manufacturers here as reported the taro growers of Kona can do no better than to combine and control the market for themselves. Kona grows enough taro to supply all the islands, and if local buyers compel the planters to accept less than living prices, the probable outcome will be the formation of a company to manufacture poi and market their own crop.

Governor Carter appears to be getting a speedy response to his request for public opinion on proposed armory site. Those who have expressed any views at all upon the subject are unanimously opposed to the desecration of the capitol grounds.

Hawaii will not have an official exhibit at St. Louis but it will have the usual one, more the pity.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Onohea has declared a dividend of one per cent payable in San Francisco. Sixty-nine tourists are said to be coming here in the Sierra due on the 9th inst.

M. F. Prosser is assisting Deputy Attorney General Peters in prosecuting the Jones murder case.

The rice famine is raised by the arrival of a large consignment of that esculent in the steamer Siberia.

The second Jones murder trial will begin today before Judge Robinson. Extra jury panels will be required.

The entire wireless system is now in good working order except the one station on Kaula. Repairs are now being made there also.

The trio of voucher defendants are to plead to indictments, or show reason why not, before Judge Robinson at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

P. Maurice McMahon, stenographer in Judge Gear's court, has been laid aside with rheumatism for some days. Messrs. Jones and Bell have been doing his work in turns.

C. J. Hutchins is expected to return from San Francisco on the Sierra this week. Some action may then be taken relative to the rehabilitation of the Kona Sugar Co.

Reports from all precincts indicate increased ferocity as well as fecundity of the mosquitoes in consequence of prevailing rains. It is a case of survival of the fittest.

Several Honolulu attorneys will leave for Walluku today to attend the Second Circuit Court term. W. T. Rawlins will represent the Attorney General's department.

Judge Dole granted the request of George A. Davis to accept as part of his defense the testimony given by W. L. Stanley as to his character in the Territorial Supreme Court.

The Territorial Central Committee at its meeting Saturday night failed to consider the communication from the Home Rulers relative to joint action on the county act in Congress.

Two white men have been arrested and released on bonds, the warrants being placed on the secret file in the U. S. Marshal's office, for aiding and abetting the escape to Japan of Adachi, a witness in the conspiracy cases.

Curtis P. Laukea's loyalty to the Home Rule party, whither he only recently went from the G. O. P., is under investigation by a committee of the H. R. organization. Curtis has been coquetting with the Democrats.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee sent away on the Siberia about 2500 copies of its recent publication, "Hawaii, Its People and Their Legends." The books are distributed generally over the mainland, and some of them go to foreign countries.

Dr. John McMullen, lately of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service at Hong Kong, was seen at the Alexander Young Hotel last evening and stated that Dr. and Mrs. White, formerly of Honolulu, are comfortably situated in their new home at Hong Kong.

What Prof. Alexander said at the Historical Society was that he "did" attach significance to the verbal coincidence of some Hawaiian and Philippine names remarked in Mr. Townsend's letter. The contrary sense as printed was an error.

F. M. Brooks is credited with sacrificing a desire to leave the Territory on a business trip so that he can answer any accusation that may be made against him relative to the Japanese conspiracy cases. Mr. Brooks employed Adachi, the star witness, as a clerk in his law office prior to the Federal crusade.

Fifteen Home Rulers from Maui, headed by Thomas Clark, have come to town to promote fusion with the Democrats. Until their arrival they were not aware that their fellow-partisans of the capital had been stretching Curtis P. Laukea on the inquisitorial rack for suspected coquetting with the Democrats.

M. G. Santos, editor of Setta, the Portuguese paper of Hilo, and A. G. Silva and M. R. A. Viera of Honolulu were decorated with medals by President J. M. Vivas of the Sociedade Lusitana Beneficente de Hawaii on Sunday to reward them for each having recruited fifteen new members of the society in the past year.

One Home Rule legislator has solved the financial problems of the Territory. He advocates a special session. "It will be very easy," he said; "we will pass a merchandise tax, that will bring in \$70,000, which will allow \$40,000 for the expenses of the legislature, and \$30,000 for the Territory. In that way the session will cost the people nothing."

The Promotion Committee has received mail advices from San Francisco to the effect that the party of tourists booked on the last Alameda are coming on the Sierra, due here Wednesday morning. There are twelve in the party. In addition a score or more tourists are coming on the Oceanic liner.

Senator C. H. Dickey came over from Maui on the Claudine yesterday.

Judge Dickey sent to prison yesterday Carl von Probst and Williams Eske. Each man received one month's sentence, being convicted of gross cheat. The men had given orders for \$25 to a Chinese merchant named Lee Kee, for payment for articles purchased. They represented they had shipped on the John Ena and the order would be payable by Castle & Cooke three days after their departure. The orders were worthless.

By the Siberia the First National Bank shipped \$10,000 more of redeemed Kalakaua silver currency. Total redeemed to date is \$17,000. Considering that much of the coin has gone into the hands of jewelers, that the dimes were largely bought by speculators before the redemption act and that much of the silver was lost in the two Chinatown fires, there cannot be a great deal of the \$1,000,000 left.

Admiral Evans was to have relinquished the command of the Asiatic fleet to Admiral Cooper this month. "Fighting Bob" however, evidently believes in hanging on as long as there is any prospect of action in the Orient.

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see as well as ever." Susan A. Hainsworth, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 7, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	....	810
SUGAR.				
Ewa.....	5,000,000	20	19	19 1/2
Haw. Agricultural.....	1,000,000	100	100	....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.....	2,312,750	100	45	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	2,000,000	20	20	....
Honolulu.....	750,000	100	....	101
Honolulu.....	2,000,000	20	12	14
Kahuku.....	500,000	100	....	20
Kahuku.....	500,000	100	....	20
Kihohi Plant Co., Ltd.....	2,500,000	100	....	7
Kihohi Plant Co., Ltd.....	100,000	100	....	40
Koloa.....	500,000	100	....	120
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.....	3,500,000	20	9	8
Oahu Sugar Co.....	5,000,000	100	....	23
Oakia.....	500,000	20	....	7
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.....	5,000,000	100	....	70
Olowalu.....	100,000	100	....	70
Panama Sug. Plan Co.....	5,000,000	50	....	....
Pacific.....	500,000	100	....	....
Pala.....	750,000	100	....	....
Pelepeke.....	750,000	100	....	150
Pioneer.....	2,500,000	100	....	80
Waialua Agrl. Co.....	4,500,000	100	85 1/2	85 1/2
Waialua.....	700,000	100	....	275
Waianae.....	250,000	100	....	160
STEAMSHIP OS				
Wilder S. S. Co.....	500,000	100	10 1/2	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.....	600,000	100	....	132 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Awa. Electric Co.....	500,000	100	....	100
H. R. L. & L. Co., Pd.....	1,000,000	100	75	100
H. R. L. & L. Co., C.....	1,000,000	100	....	82 1/2
M. T. & L. Co.....	150,000	10	....	10
O. R. & L. Co.....	4,000,000	100	....	80
Hillo R. R. Co.....	1,000,000	20	....	17
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.....	....	....	18	....
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims).....	....	....	....	100
Hillo R. R. Co., 5 p. c.....	....	....	....	100
Hion. R. R. & L. Co., 6 p. c.....	....	....	104 1/2	....
Oahu Plant, 6 p. c.....	....	....	100	....
Oahu Plant, 6 p. c.....	....	....	10 1/2	....
Oahu Plant, 6 p. c.....	....	....	100	....
Waialua Agr. Co., 6 p. c.....	....	....	....	100
Waialua Agr. Co., 6 p. c.....	....	....	....	100
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c.....	....	....	....	100



"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

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Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

GREAT BRITAIN'S STATUS.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul W. R. Hoare has received from the Foreign Office copies of King Edward's Proclamation enjoining his subjects to observe strict neutrality during the present state of war between Russia and Japan. The Proclamation can be seen by those concerned at the Consulate and Vice-Consulate, and is of particular interest in view of the cable reports of Great Britain's relations with Russia and Japan.

The document is dated February 11 and sets forth that a state of war is unhappily existing between "His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the Emperor of Japan; and, whereas, We are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each of these powers; and, whereas, great numbers of Our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce and possess property and establishments within the dominions of each of the aforesaid Powers; and, whereas, We being desirous of preserving to Our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now heartily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war existing, and

"We do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril."

In the "Act to Regulate the Conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace," passed during the reign of Victoria, there is a provision to the effect that if any person, without the license of the Crown, being a British subject accepts or agrees to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of Any Foreign State at peace with England, he shall be guilty of an offense against the Act and shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

The letter of Lord Lansdowne to the House of Lords sets forth: "All ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Edward's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies."

THE RUSS OF ENGLAND.

The return of Russia's Mediterranean warships which started so impetuously for the Far East and were last reported leaving the canal the way they had entered it, recalls the Camara incident of our own Spanish war. After Dewey's victory at Manila bay, the Spanish Admiral Camara was ordered there with the best squadron Spain had available, including the battleship Pelayo. As soon as Camara had entered the Suez canal, paying the heavy tolls, the United States gave out that Admiral Watson's squadron of battleships would be sent to Spain to bombard its ports and seize Ceuta on the north African shore, opposite Gibraltar. That the United States had any intention of carrying the war into the Mediterranean and running the risk of diplomatic complications, has since been denied; but the ruse was successful, for Camara, as soon as he reached the Red Sea, was compelled to turn around and go home where he remained until the close of the war.

Great Britain seems to have played the same game for Japan, with the same result. The Anglo-Japanese treaty engages the British to assist the Japanese in case they should be attacked by two powers; and France, by a rather marked public interest in Russia's success, gave Great Britain an opportunity to act as if she expected France to intervene and would have to get ready to tackle the two allies in European waters. At once British dockyards woke up and made noise, with the result—which must have been regarded with gleeful satisfaction in Downing street and with chagrin at the Elysée—that the Russian reinforcements were hurried back. The service done to Japan is considerable and has cost nothing; and it may be deemed doubtful if any of the continental States will now go to Russia's relief. Nor is Russia likely to try and help herself in a naval way. She will have to stand pat with the rest of the continental States and watch the actions of the British government, leaving Japan with the mastery of the Oriental seas and undertaking to decide the war on land.

LAHAINA IS NOT MODEST.

MAUI, March 5.—A petition is being circulated at Lahaina for a \$100,000 wharf to deep water, to connect with the railroad from Wailuku to Lahaina. If, however, the wharf is not built until the railroad is in operation this generation will embark from Lahaina in row boats.—News.

DICKEY DISQUALIFIED.

The hearing of the water right case of Lahaina between the Territory and the Pioneer Plantation has been postponed as it has been discovered that Commissioner Lyle A. Dickey is disqualified to sit in the case.—News.

ALULI TURNED DOWN.

A day or so before Attorney General Lorrin Andrews left for the Coast, he commissioned Attorney N. W. Aluli as Deputy for the Second Judicial District, to preside as such at the March term to be held at Wailuku. In pursuance of his appointment Mr. Aluli took up the calendar, and had largely advanced the preliminary work.

On last Monday, however, Deputy Attorney General Peters, who, by the way, has no burning aloha for Maui, cancelled Aluli's appointment and issued a commission in lieu thereof to Attorney M. F. Prosser of Lihue, Kauai, who will be in attendance on Circuit Court as Attorney General.

Although Mr. Prosser is quite competent, still it is a source of chagrin to Mr. Aluli's friends on Maui that he should not have been allowed the honor of coming to his own home town as Deputy Attorney General.—News.

NEEDS NEW HARBOR.

Kahului harbor should be extended both as regards width and depth and be made more secure for large vessels. The present inner anchorage is so limited in extent that a ship of much draught dares not remain there during "nasty weather," knowing that in a case of necessity there is not sufficient deep-water space in which to maneuver the ship, come about, and get out in safety.

NEW JURY TERM.

The March jury term of the Second Judicial Circuit will begin next Wednesday morning, the 9th, at the Wailuku court house, Hon. J. W. Kalua presiding. On the calendar, which is not as yet complete, are six appeal and six criminal cases. There is one case of murder in the first degree, that of a Hawaiian woman at Kipahulu.

STORM ACCIDENTS.

The recent rough seas at Kahului have been responsible for several accidents:

Recently Miss Wemple of Oakland while departing for Honolulu with the S. T. Alexander party was caught between the gangway-ladder of the Claudine and the tug Leslie Baldwin and was saved from being crushed to death by a fortunate movement of the steamer. As it was, the young lady received only a severe shock.

On February 28th, a Japanese long-shipman fell between a lighter and the steamer Oregonian and was crushed to death. On the 29th, another Japanese escaped a similar fate by swimming out under the lighter.

DILLINGHAM IN BETTER HEALTH

Marshal Hendry met B. F. Dillingham in Yokohama and says that he was improving rapidly in health.

While the Marshal was at Tokio he found thirty-two war correspondents at the principal hotel. None of them had been able to get to the "front."

COL. FITCH LOCATES IN SAN BERNARDINO

Not long ago Col. Fitch wrote the Advertiser of his intention to return here, but the San Bernardino (Cal.) Sun, thus notes a change of plan:

Tom Fitch, the eloquent, otherwise the Hon. Thomas Fitch, as his name is wont to appear on the posters during campaign times, when he lends his silver tongue to discuss the issues, is to make San Bernardino his home. He has taken a suite of three offices in the new Garner block, on the Court street side, and will furnish and occupy them as soon as the building is opened to tenants.

Mr. Fitch has been the owner of a ranch in West Highlands for some years, and now and then has come out from Los Angeles and made stays, sometimes long, sometimes short, but he has maintained his office in the city. Now, however, he has determined to move to San Bernardino and establish himself here in the practice of law.

For many years, Tom Fitch has been far-famed for his eloquence, east and west. As a political orator, he has had few equals in his generation, for Fitch is now well along in years. He was last heard in this city perhaps in the campaign of 1896, when he held an audience that packed the pavilion to the doors, and played on his listeners with all the skill of which he is such a master.

NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.

He will always help you in time of need. It is the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes, and, like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Keel Lead Missing.

Five hundred pounds of lead belonging to the keel of Henry E. Cooper's yacht, has been stolen. The lead was removed from the yacht during the week and left on his boat landing at Pearl Harbor. There were two pieces, each weighing 250 pounds. The next morning the lead was missing. There is no clue to the thief.

WILSON AGAIN BEFORE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Fails to Get Fault Finding Resolution Through. Rules of Party May Be Amended.

The Wilson matter bobbed up again in the meeting of the Republican Central Committee Saturday night and also bobbed down without any heads being broken. There was some little acrimonious discussion, but as a whole the matter passed off harmoniously, although the ex-road supervisor still has hopes. A resolution which Alex. Robertson got John Lane to introduce was sent to a committee, after it had been generally condemned and the committee then put a quietus on the whole matter by unanimously adopting a resolution confirming all the previous acts of the executive committee.

Wilson won out, however, in his contention that the committee, which endorsed his successor, was illegally constituted, but the belated victory does him no good.

J. H. Fisher reported for the committee which examined the rules, and presented the same report which had been recommended to that committee. This was to the effect that the rules provided that no member could sit in the executive committee, unless the proxy held by such member was that of an executive committeeman. Lane moved that it be adopted. No one talked on the motion. Crabbe suggested that it was remarkable to hear so much criticism of the committee outside, and then have no one say a word at the meeting. Fisher said the committee reported only on the interpretation of the rules and not on the advisability of the rule. Keen was of the same opinion. Achi thought the rules should be followed. The report was adopted almost unanimously. Norman Watkins said if the rules were interpreted strictly it would deprive the outside districts from representation in the executive committee. He presented the following amendment of which notice had previously been given:

"Any member of the Executive Committee absenting himself from or not residing at or near Honolulu, Oahu, shall give his proxy in writing to a member of the Territorial Central Committee or member of any Republican precinct club, and in the event of his failure to give such proxy, the chairman shall appoint a member of the Territorial Central Committee to act until the return of such absentee member to Honolulu. If there are other members of the Executive Committee or Territorial Central Committee in Honolulu representing the District of the absentee member, then such appointee shall be chosen from their number upon their nomination. Provided always, however, that no member of the Territorial Central Committee or any member of any Republican Precinct club shall hold more than one proxy for the Executive Committee, nor shall any member of the Executive Committee hold the proxy of another member thereof or be appointed to act for him during his absence."

Fisher favored the amendment and Achi opposed it. He thought the convention should name the committee. Crabbe didn't think membership should be restricted to the convention or district committees.

Mr. Lane moved an amendment in effect the same, excepting that it limited the membership of the committee to members of the territorial committee and of the preceding convention. Eight voted in favor of the amendment, and seven against it, and the point was made that a quorum had not voted. Crabbe held three proxies but did not vote, and Campbell also did not vote. He called attention to the Watkins resolution as giving a right to any outsider—belonging to a precinct club—becoming a member of the executive committee, and at the same time under the rules, he could not become a member of the Central Committee. Upon motion the resolution was referred to a committee consisting of Fisher, Watkins and Lane for report. Lane introduced the following resolution, minus the last paragraph, which he had scratched out:

Resolved, That it is not good policy for any committee of the Republican party to endorse any person for an office held by another, unless the person in office shall first, upon a fair hearing, having been condemned by such committee.

Resolved, That the method followed in the removal of C. B. Wilson from office shall not be considered as a precedent.

"You never thought that two days ago," said Crabbe to Lane.

"I know I didn't."

"It seems to me that is a fault-finding resolution and came from outside the committee. I have heard of it before," said Crabbe.

"Yes, Alex Robertson gave it to me," said Lane; "but I believe it is all right."

"This committee has done the best it knew how for the Republican party and has yet to recommend a man for a place held by a Republican. This is the Wilson matter again. We did not recommend a successor for him, until told that he was out of office. The records are open to everyone."

A. J. Campbell said the resolution was out of order.

"I represent Wilson," said Stewart.

"Mr. Wilson is not in this matter," replied Crabbe.

"The protest in his case has not been disposed of," retorted Stewart.

"Wilson is not in this matter, and I won't listen to you," said Crabbe. Jones rose to a point of order, for a vote on a motion to adjourn previously offered.

"I know I haven't any rights here—" said Stewart.

"Then for heaven's sake sit down," retorted Gilman.

Stewart insisted on talking and Jones wanted an adjournment. Aylett was opposed to the resolution and Fisher didn't like its tone. Jones said it was improper and Fisher moved to lay it on the table. Stewart also talking all the time. Aylett moved to hand the resolution to the committee which had the amendment to the rules. Stewart wanted to know if Wilson's protest was coming up again. Crabbe said he guessed not. Jones suggested that Wilson had already got all he asked for. The resolution was sent to the committee.

E. G. Keen then introduced the following resolution:

"That all the acts and proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee up to and including March 5th be and hereby is confirmed."

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and the committee adjourned.

IMPORTANT POINTS ON JAPAN'S WAR MAP

Editor Advertiser: The two Japanese ports, Mororan and Otaru, being the shipping depots respectively of the Yubari and Sarachi coal fields, the one being in the southeast of Yezo and the other in Ishikari Bay, about sixty miles due north of Mororan, are just now points of no little importance and interest. These coal fields and ports are of course all connected by rail, the harbors being capable of receiving vessels of deep draft. The output of coal from these places was, for the past year, over a million tons. From them is obtained the largest part of the fuel burned on the warships of the Mikado. The mines are owned and worked by a wealthy Japanese company paying its shareholders from twenty to thirty per cent annual dividends. It is not uninteresting to read in a recent Scientific American what is said of the places named. "If," says that journal, "hostilities are declared naval strategists believe that one of the first things Russia will try to do is to cut off the coal supply of the Japanese fleet."

The island (Yezo) could be easily invaded and the mines seized, being but a short distance from the coast." But, Mr. Editor, however prudent and admirable such an undertaking might have been under certain circumstances, Japan, it appears, has given Russia something else, perhaps equally engrossing, to think about and to act upon!

It has been said "a good stick is a good reason" and the Japanese fleet has proved, most certainly, a very efficient stick, striking hard and true; truncheon-like, may-be, more than stick-like falling its blows, and so quickly following that Zola's motto seems actuating the purpose of the Japanese Admiral: Nulla dies sine linea.

"So much that was not is beginning to be!" Nay, has come. The tide advances!

Honolulu, March 2, 1904. C. F. H.

Vladivostok's first dispatch about the Japanese bombardment, admitted losses of some gravity. Such losses were to have been expected of an attack by heavy guns at a range of a mile and one-half. On second thoughts, however, Vladivostok concluded that it wasn't much hurt or that it would be best to make the world think so.

Local Weather Service Continues.

The cablegram announcing the establishment of a branch of the United States Weather service in Hawaii will not affect the present meteorological bureau until the close of the year.

R. C. Lydecker, Territorial Meteorologist, received a letter from Chief Willis A. Moore of the Weather Bureau recently, saying that the appropriation for the work in Hawaii would not become available until July 1st. It will take several months to establish the various stations in the islands and Mr. Lydecker does not anticipate the abandonment of the Territorial service until the end of the year. The coming of Mr. Hardin is the result of the efforts of Professor Curtis J. Lyons who made a request that the United States take over the local service many months ago.

On February 17 he wrote that he expected to be privileged to go forward in a few days. With him were Dunn and Frazier of Collier's and the representative of the London Times.

Mr. McKenzie has never been connected with the British army as an officer. His service with the army has always been as correspondent.

DIED.

BAILEY—In this city, March 6, 1904, Willie A., beloved grandson of Mrs. Ella Bailey; aged 29 years, 2 months and 16 days. Remains cremated. Funeral services at 3 p. m. today at the residence of his grandmother, No. 1 Cottage Grove, corner King street, Interment at St. Helens, Oregon. (San Francisco papers please copy.)

SEA WEED IS FREE MONEY FOR A CANNERY

The Decisions on Local Cases by General Appraisers.

Collector Stackable has received notice of a number of rulings by the New York Board of General Appraisers on protests from Honolulu.

These were protests by "J. Fajle et al. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Honolulu."

The rulings are of much interest to Japanese importers and are in brief as follows:

Certain seaweed held to be free of duty under the provision for "seaweed, crude or unmanufactured," in paragraph 617 of the tariff act of 1897, and not dutiable as "vegetables prepared or preserved" under paragraph 220, nor as a "vegetable in its natural state" under paragraph 257. Protests sustained.

Certain dried vegetables held to be dutiable as prepared vegetables under paragraph 241, tariff act of 1897, and not as "vegetables in their natural state" under paragraph 257. Protests overruled.

Certain dried "kampla" was assessed as a vegetable prepared or preserved under paragraph 241, and claimed to be dutiable as a vegetable in its natural state under paragraph 257. It was alleged to be a melon cut and dried. Held that if it were a melon it would fall within the fruit schedule, and protest made no proper claim; that if it were a vegetable it was properly assessed. Protests overruled.

Certain bean cake, bean stick, and potato stick or cake held to be dutiable as non-enumerated manufactured articles under section 6 of the tariff act of 1897, and not as prepared vegetables under paragraph 241. Protests sustained.

Certain sea moss, shown not to be Irish moss, held not to be dutiable as "sea moss" under paragraph 81 of the tariff act of 1897, said paragraph covering only what is known as Irish moss. Assessment as a prepared vegetable under paragraph 241 affirmed, without deciding the question whether the merchandise should be passed free under the provision for "moss seaweeds and vegetable substance, crude or unmanufactured," in paragraph 617. Protests overruled.

Protests abandoned as to leather slippers.

TENURE OF MILITIA IS NOW IN DOUBT

"The matter of the Honolulu armory is in abeyance for the present," Governor Carter said yesterday afternoon, adding: "As the question of maintaining the militia itself is being discussed, it would not be advisable to build an armory until it is decided whether or not there would be occupants for it."

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.—By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

M'KENZIE WRITES FROM SEOUL CITY

Mrs. McKenzie, a guest at the Moana Hotel whose husband is the war correspondent in the Far East representing the London Mail, is in receipt of letters from Mr. McKenzie dated Seoul, February 17. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie came here from Australia early in January, the former proceeding to Japan on January 6. The Mail sent the battle from afar and sent its representative to the East in ample time to be present at any outbreak. By going early Mr. McKenzie was able to go to Seoul. Mrs. McKenzie has had several letters from him from the Grand Hotel where he has been domiciled.

On February 17 he wrote that he expected to be privileged to go forward in a few days. With him were Dunn and Frazier of Collier's and the representative of the London Times.

Mr. McKenzie has never been connected with the British army as an officer. His service with the army has always been as correspondent.

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

HILO, March 3.—Just now the Hilo Agricultural Society is a live institution and the members propose to work for the benefit of Hilo in a general way while helping themselves. Some months ago the matter of a cannery was discussed and Mr. Little was sent to the mainland for the purpose of investigating the industry there and ascertaining the cost of a plant suitable for the produce of this district. He returned with a representative of the largest canning combine in the world but, unfortunately, they came via Honolulu and were held up by the enterprising fruit men of the capital. When they reached Hilo Mr. Bentley saw the industry through the spectacles of the Honoluluites and decided that the only thing Hilo was entitled to was a branch of a Honolulu cannery. The members of the society balked at this and decided to pursue their investigations further on their own account. Quiet work has been done in the mean time and now it is stated that enough money is pledged to enable the promoters to start a cannery here that will be independent of any other on the islands.

At the meeting of the society last Saturday the following report was presented:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PINE-APPLE CANNERY, FEB. 27TH, 1904.

To the Hilo Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed for the purpose, prepared and to a certain extent circulated, the following paper, to wit:

"We the undersigned, pineapple planters and others, desiring to make the pineapple industry a success in Hilo, and feeling that united action is necessary to accomplish it, do hereby signify our willingness to unite, and form a company, to establish and operate a pineapple cannery at Hilo, Hawaii."

Though not many signatures were obtained it was clearly demonstrated that capital for the purpose is ready when a sufficient supply of pines is at hand. But we found it to be the opinion of wise business men that establishing a plant to can the few pines now grown, would be very unwise.

The only Hawaiian cannery that has paid a profit has 800,000 plants, and no profit has been realized until this year. The Tropic Fruit Co. has 400 acres available for pines, and 37 acres planted, but they have not yet erected a cannery. We do not know the area of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. whose cannery was erected the past season, but it is probably larger than that of the Tropic Fruit Co. Their leasehold is 580 acres.

It is estimated by a man of experience now in the business on Oahu, that a cannery can be run on the product of 100 to 200 acres. We doubt if the product of 25 acres would be available in Hilo this season. We therefore recommend delay in the establishment of a cannery until at least 100 acres in pines shall be available. We have abundant evidence that pineapple raising and canning will both be very profitable as soon as enough are raised to supply a cannery of reasonably large size. The advantages possessed by these islands for the raising of this fruit are superlative, no sheds are required, whereas in Florida, where over 7,500,000 pines are raised annually, (see report of Com. of Agriculture for 1901-2), hundreds of acres have been covered with protecting sheds at an expense of from \$325.00 to \$600.00 per acre. From \$20.00 to \$150.00 per acre is required for fertilizer (see Farmers' Bulletin, No. 140). Cultivation is expensive on account of the price of labor (\$2 and \$2.50 per day of six hours) and the myriads of mosquitoes that infest that pineapple region. And yet, Jared Smith remarked to this society that these pines, which are canned extensively in the vicinity of Baltimore, pared with ours. The flavor of our pines is unexcelled in the world. The canned pines from Oahu are admitted to be the finest in flavor of any on the market. Mr. Bentley, representing the largest canning combine in the world, admitted this fact in the presence of this society. What then, is there to prevent Hawaii from becoming paramount in this industry? It is promised that the Tropical Fruit Packing Co. at Waiakae, which already has a building erected adjoining the R. R. shops, will use, for jam, etc., the surplus pines of this year and next, therefore not even present loss will be occasioned growers while preparing support for a cannery.

As this industry is destined to become great at Hilo, growers should be awake to the danger of placing themselves at the mercy of an outside corporation. They should control the cannery when established and should now make every effort to extend the pineapple area near Hilo. Respectfully submitted,

H. E. KELSEY,
F. S. LYMAN,
T. O. MITCHELL.

D. B. Murdoch, of Honolulu, was present and on request gave his views on the subject. He said he considered it unwise to begin a cannery with less than ten thousand dollars and the machinery should be of the best quality so that it would not be necessary to patronize the machine shop constantly for repairs. He believed the growers should receive \$25.00 per ton for their pines; Wahiawa paid as high as \$27.50 for some. He is interested, he said in a cannery which put up 90,000 pines last season and he gets a dividend from his investment and he believed that a cannery here would bring good returns.—Herald.

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The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waiwae Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
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The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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Judge Gear was engaged all day yesterday in the hearing of the suit of the First National Bank of Hawaii against Jesse M. McClesney and Robert W. McClesney, surviving copartners doing business under the firm name and style of M. W. McClesney & Sons, defendants, and Geo. Rodiek, trustee, George Rodiek and M. W. McClesney & Sons, Ltd., a Hawaiian corporation, garnishees. Jury was waived the same morning, Smith & Lewis representing plaintiff, and Thayer & Hemenway defendants.

It is an aftermath of the unfortunate Kona Sugar Co., being an action on a promissory note for \$50,000. The balance claimed is \$37,557.29, together with interest on the full amount a certain term and on the balance for the remaining time until the bringing of the suit. It is alleged that the only payment on the note was of \$12,442.50, being the proceeds from sale of collateral securities consisting of Kona Sugar Co. bonds and Hawaiian Soap Works Co. stock.

FLINT IN CONTEMPT.

Harry W. Flint was before Judge Robinson yesterday under an order to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court for having failed to obey the order of the court to pay to Nina I. Flint \$25 alimony pending the determination of divorce proceedings. He was found guilty and ordered into the custody of the High Sheriff until he complied with the order of the court. On motion of Attorney Ball for the libellant, the order of commitment was allowed to stand suspended until Tuesday next at 10 a. m.

MINORS' INCREASING ESTATE.

The eighth annual account of George R. Carter, guardian of the property of Henry A. P. Carter and Grace Carter, minors, has been filed. The principal invested is \$33,672.39. On income account the guardian received \$852.82 and expended \$443.57, leaving a balance, which was transferred to principal account, of \$409.25. The total receipts were \$35,572.39, and payments \$35,000, leaving a balance of cash on hand, uninvested, of \$572.39. The wards are the children of the late Charles L. Carter.

AN UNWORTHY FATHER.

Miss Alice F. Beard was appointed by Judge Robinson to be guardian of the persons of George, Andre and Mary Blanchard, minors, on the petition of their mother, with no bond required. The children will be placed in the Kona Orphanage, of which the guardian is superintendent. Their father is living, but was shown to the court to be intemperate and regardless of his family.

CASE REINSTATED.

Judge Gear granted the motion of J. L. Kaulukou for defendant to reinstate the case of Manufacturers' Shoe Co. vs. John F. Colburn on the calendar. The appeal from Honolulu District Court to a jury had been dismissed for non-appearance of defendant when the case was called.

HAWAIIAN POLOISTS FOR ST. LOUIS

The suggested visit of a team from Hamburg and another from the Hawaiian Islands, to play in the tournament at the World's Fair, at St. Louis, may cause some interest in a general way, says the Breeder and Sportsman. The Hawaiians are not natives, but graduates of Harvard, Yale and the Leland Stanford Universities. The Germans have never been identified with polo in the American mind, but it may be interesting to know that a team from this Hamburg Polo Club actually did beat a team from the Budapest Club; and this Budapest team beat one from the London Polo Club for the International Champion Cup, at Hamburg, last June.

Polo is practically dead in the East. The disastrous results of the last two years' play has taken the life out of the game. The management of the Polo Association and the arrangement of the tournaments and handicaps threw all the prizes into the hands of two teams representing the very rich element. The result was that when these two clubs had gathered the best men under their standards and purchased the best ponies in the land, they had no one to play with.

The only hope for a revival of interest lies in the possible action of the delegates when they come together at the annual meeting of the Polo Association in April.

LARGEST MAN IN ARMY IS COMING

The largest man in the United States army is on the transport Thomas, which is due to arrive from Manila. Captain John S. Battle of the Eleventh Infantry holds this record. He is the regimental adjutant.

NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.—He will always help you in time of need. It is the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes, and, like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BEAUTY SPOT OF HONOLULU**Allan Herbert is Opposed to Armory.**

"The Capitol should be made the beauty spot of Honolulu, being so centrally located," said Allan Herbert at the Hawaiian Hotel last evening. "The palace park is no place for the armory. Rather all the buildings now there should be removed. The bungalow is useless and obstructs the view from Hotel street, while the rubbish piles and some of the small structures littering up the grounds are a disgrace to the community. Instead the grounds should be planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. Another great improvement would be the removal of the fence and the unsightly stone wall. The grounds should be open as at Thomas Square or the park about the Judiciary building. Strangers coming here who see that old grave-yard fence and high stone wall think the place is taboo and that they have to get permission to go in."

"What we need is an organization which will see that such work as this will be done. Honolulu has been and is still passing through a period of transition, having emerged from the village stage to that of a crowded and rapidly growing city. In this time of activity we see on every side the need of those influences which a Citizens' Association to improve and beautify Honolulu aims to exert."

"During this time a great number of streets have been graded, leaving the way now open for further improvements by systematic planting of suitable trees on the sidewalks, and grass plots and beds of flowers in vacant spaces."

"With a good water supply, there is reason to hope that many lawns will soon refresh the eye, in spots now covered with weeds or uninviting dust. It is earnestly to be hoped that all, whose means permit it, will show themselves in favor of beautifying their grounds in this manner, and also of encouraging their tenants in the same way."

"With green trees and lawns, choice shrubbery and blossoming flowers, let us take away the reproach of Honolulu. Second to no other interest in its great importance to us all, stands the urgent need of more stringent sanitary regulations."

"We have here a condition of affairs offensive to all the senses, and which threatens to injure the good health of our inhabitants. The scope of this work is so broad that it cannot be fully indicated at this time, but it is hoped that enough has been said to arouse an intelligent interest. We desire to enlist the earnest and sympathetic co-operation of all our citizens, the ladies in particular."

"The success of similar improvement societies in various parts of the East leads us to believe that a like success waits upon our efforts."

"The completion of the sewerage system has afforded a great relief and will go far toward correcting those evils from which we suffer. It is also desired that our main country roads, especially those leading to our valleys, where there are located a number of fruit and vegetable growers, places of resort and public interest, be well maintained. Citizens will feel a just pride in the result, and others will be drawn hither. Let us all unite heartily in the work of improvement, and thus advance the fame and prosperity of the city."

"All persons here should labor in some measure for this good cause. Local politics and parties have no place in this work, nor is there any discrimination between the rich and poor, when order, neatness and beauty are shown forth on all our streets and within our private domains. With rich soil, kindly air, and gently sloping surface, nature has been bountiful to Honolulu and made it beautiful of location. We ought to have here one of the most beautiful, comfortable and delightful of cities, filled with neat and attractive homes. It is not too much for us to expect."

"In Honolulu trees are needed on the streets for ornament and shade. The most important work to be accomplished in the street tree planting, through the residence portion of the city, is to set the same kind of trees at a uniform distance on both sides of the street."

"A large hole should be dug—at least two feet wide, three feet long and three to four feet deep—then filled in with good soil, thoroughly mixed with some well decayed manure. The poor-

er the surrounding soil the larger and deeper the hole should be dug to insure a good root growth. A fine top can never be obtained if the roots are stunted and cramped. When the trees are set, place the base at least three inches below the surface of the sidewalk, press and pack the soil firmly about the roots. Shape a saucer as large as possible about the tree."

"Fine lawns is what our public and private places need most—they are attractive and beautiful themselves, and are the flowering and foliage plants and trees showing to their greatest advantage."

"Our present garbage service is ineffective and too expensive. Persons whose means are limited will not employ it, this expense should be borne by the city since its benefits are shared by every one, the visitor as well as the resident. It must be borne in mind that the sewers are to be kept strictly for their proper use and that no rubbish must be thrown into them. All rags, old papers, bones, etc., can be burned in the family stove, otherwise they must be placed in the garbage can."

"None of these suggestions have been made with any intention of infringing upon the duties of our public officers or with the Board of Health, but rather to assist their work and to uphold all efforts now being made for the city's good. Our Executive and other public officers have so much to attend to, and it is our duty to assist them."

"What a beauty spot our Capitol ground could be made."

CARTER INSPECTS POLICE FORCE

The Honolulu police force was put through its paces yesterday morning for the edification of Governor Carter. The inspection took place at 10 o'clock at the police station and consisted in having the men out on parade in the jail-yard, ending in a review on Merchant street and a march around the block.

The men appeared in their dress uniforms and were drawn up in line. This included the foot and mounted police, specials and detectives. The whole was commanded by High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Captain Parker and Lieut. Leslie.

After the dress review was over the foot police changed their uniforms for service and were put through the manual of arms.

The mounted force was reviewed in the street armed with carbines, and performed evolutions on horses. The procession for the march around the block was formed with the foot force in the van, followed by the mounted force.

The governor complimented the High Sheriff and the men on their appearance and said he was delighted to find it so efficient.

The governor afterwards visited the prison.

The News' Position.

The Bulletin editor, with as fine a disregard of true conditions as if he were scooping a horse marine dispatch from the Jibuti fleet or editorially landing Japanese in Vladivostok, becomes tremendously severe concerning the attitude of the News on local Maui affairs and evidently needs more light. Now the News man is an old California politician, with many years' experience in reading the signs of the times. The contention of the Bulletin is that the News, by advocating a mixed ticket, instead of supporting the Republican party straight, weakened the Republican party. Under ordinary conditions this would have been true. But to one accustomed to weigh true political conditions, it was evident that the Republican party on Maui was and is numerically too weak to overcome the large Hawaiian or Home Rule vote, as was conclusively proven at the last election. Consequently the News contended, still contends and will ever contend that the only delivery from the rule of the ignorant and vicious on Maui is to be achieved by a combination of the intelligent classes, whites and Hawaiians, because we can never hope to imitate the example of Honolulu, displayed in the last election, in the matter of stealing votes—Maui News.

McKenzie Missed a Chance.

C. L. Brownell, the author, denies the story published in an evening paper that London and McKenzie, the war correspondents, managed to get out of Tokyo to the front. He says that both men are still bottled up with the rest of the correspondents. Brownell made the statement at the wharf Saturday, that McKenzie, who represents the London Express, had an opportunity to get to Port Arthur on a British transport, as he is an English army officer on leave. As his paper had no other representatives in Tokyo he was afraid to leave and so missed the opportunity of being the only correspondent in the field when hostilities began.

Not Yet Proven Guilty.

At the Home Rule meeting of the Executive Committee on Thursday, a unanimous report of the standing committee on petitions to investigate certain charges of disloyalty against Chairman Lauka was read, exonerating him upon all three counts contained in the resolution. The report raised quite a wrangle, a motion to reject being lost. It was finally disposed of, the time being, by the report being tabled. Nothing else was done at the meeting.—Independent.

Dredging Must Be Done Again.

The work of dredging the harbor has been delayed for some time because of the southerly winds. The dredger has been moved inside the harbor, and no further work will be done in the channel until the wind goes down. Since the Kona of a few weeks ago the dredging has been suspended outside, and it is anticipated that much of the work will have to be done over again. From sixty to sixty-five per cent of the contract has been completed, but it is probable that a considerable amount of sand silted into the dredged portion during the storm, and the dredger will go over that part of the channel for a second time. Had it not been for the storm, the entire contract would have been practically completed by this time.

HOME RULE VIEW OF IT**Charlie Notley Tells How They Fooled Carter.**

"The Governor wanted to find what the Home Rulers had up their sleeves," said Charlie Notley yesterday. "But I guess he didn't get much satisfaction." Notley was speaking of the interview between the Home Rulers and Governor Carter on Thursday.

"While we will support the Governor as long as he does what is right, the Home Rulers don't intend to make any promises. The present difficulty is not of our making. The whole trouble is that the white men can't run this government. They don't know how. They tried it for ten years and look where we are today. Why in Kamehameha's time \$500,000 was enough for everything, and now you can't get along with \$3,000,000. In days gone by the natives didn't have to pay any taxes. We were satisfied if we had pot and pig. You can't say this is our fault. The whole trouble is that the people want to make a big show when they haven't the money. The monarchy never had any trouble and it has only been since the white man took control that these things have happened. But you never hear the natives kicking, they let the white man go on and do as he pleases. We are satisfied and won't make any trouble, no matter what is done. It is the white men who differ among themselves while the Hawaiian sits quietly by and doesn't mix in. You are spending too much money and don't get in enough taxes. We Hawaiians don't worry about it. We are all satisfied to get along as we have been doing. In the old days there was plenty of money, and enough to support a big standing army besides. And the white man now who got his riches here don't want the taxes raised. But that is the only way now open and only the legislature can do that and cut salaries."

Japanese Ships Not Damaged.

TOKIO, February 21.—The reports from various quarters saying that Admiral Togo's fleet was partly crippled in the operations at Port Arthur are unfounded.

It has been unnecessary to send a single large ship to Sasebo for repairs. Two torpedo destroyers have been damaged, but not in fighting. The Akabono, in attempting to coal from a collier during a storm, collided with the Oboro, disabling her machinery. Both were sent to Sasebo to be repaired, and they will be ready for service soon. The armored cruiser Chiyoda has been docked at Sasebo and cleaned. She had been in the water for months and her bottom was so fouled that her speed was impaired. The battleship Shikishima, which was injured on the eve of war, was repaired in time to participate in Admiral Togo's attack on Port Arthur. On February 9th she was returning to Sasebo after the naval maneuvers, and, while changing her berth, struck bottom. The accident was at first regarded as serious, and it was thought that Japan would have to defer war until the Shikishima had been repaired, owing to the then closely balanced naval strength of Japan and Russia. When docked it was found that the damage to the Shikishima was slight and repairs were effected in a few days. The accident was kept secret and few were informed of it. It was generally thought that the Shikishima was still docked at Sasebo and unable to participate in the attack on Port Arthur.

Comment on the Queen's Claim.

It is creditable to the intelligence of the United States Senate that the bill to pay \$200,000 to Liliuokalani, former queen of Hawaii, in payment for the so-called "crown lands," which she lost when she lost her throne, has been defeated. Morally and in the laws of nations, the dethroned queen forfeited her status as a legal claimant when she boldly declared that if restored to the throne she would behead the civilizer revolutionists who had deposed her. The United States cannot recognize such a person as entitled to sue in the courts of law, or present claims against it at the bar of Congress—Army and Navy Journal.

We are glad that the Senate refuses to pay Queen Liliuokalani for the supposed "crown lands" in Hawaii. As Senator Spooner well said, there is no evidence that she ever owned the lands. On the contrary, they were no doubt public lands in the true and usual sense, and not in fact crown lands at all. It would be a robbery of the Kanakas to pay her for them; either that, or the money paid her would be a mere gratuity from the United States.—Salt Lake Tribune.

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GIRL AND WOMAN**CARE NEEDED AT THE CHANGE FROM ONE TO THE OTHER.****Many a Life Spent in Suffering Because Troubles Were Allowed to Develop at this Time.**

Every mother of a growing girl should remember that there will come a time when her daughter will be a girl no longer but will share with her the blessings of womanhood. Unless nourishment keeps pace with growth the foundations of a life of suffering are laid at that time. Mrs. John MacKinnon, of No. 478 Thirteenth street, Detroit, Mich., writes a timely word. She says:

"I did not get proper care at the first critical time in my life and for seventeen years I suffered as a result. I had dizzy spells, felt a constant fear that something dreadful was about to happen and was afraid to go out alone. My breathing was very short and I had palpitation of the heart so badly that I could not go up stairs nor walk even moderately fast. I was so nervous that I could not sit still. At different times for years I was under the care of the best physicians in Detroit and I tried a number of advertised medicines. Nothing helped me until, on the advice of a neighbor, I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I felt relieved before the first box was finished and I kept on taking them until I was cured."

"Last winter my little girl had rheumatism and I gave her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and she got well right away. My niece was thought to be going into consumption and, upon my advice, she tried the pills. They cured her cough and she is now well and strong. My entire family are enthusiastic over Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and we cannot say enough in their praise."

These pills effect such cures because they go to the root of the disease. Other remedies act on the symptoms—these marvelous vegetable pills remove the cause of the trouble. They have proved themselves to be an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure blood and weakened nerves—two fruitful causes of nearly all the ills to which humankind is heir. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

LILIUOKALANI STILL HAS HOPES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—An effort was made late this afternoon to find some Senator who had voted against the claim who would be willing to move that the vote be reconsidered. It is not yet clear whether this effort will be successful. There is much sentiment in the Senate favorable to the claim but at the same time reluctance to pay a sum of money, a considerable percentage of which will go into the hands of lobbyists.

ERNEST G. WALKER.**O'BRIEN LOOKS UP WAR NEWS**

Frederick O'Brien, managing editor of the Clevelander, and correspondent of the New York Herald, returned yesterday on the steamship Shawmut from China, where he went to get a nearer view of the war situation, and to arrange for the Far East Press Association a thorough service at the front. —Manila Clevelander.

May Get Better Legislature.

The Territorial Grand Jury has taken up the matters connected with the wholesale dishonesty of some of our legislators and has returned three indictments. These are for gross cheat, and are directed against the former clerk, Meheula, the aspirant for speaker, Kumalea, and the notorious hanger-on, who, unfortunately for the profession, is a lawyer, Enoch Johnson. We most heartily hope that the trial of these three men will at least bring to light the remaining offenders and show the community the real character of the men sent to our law-making body. Even with the large ignorant vote here, such revelations must make some difference, and it is a certainty that without such investigations we cannot hope to send better men to the Legislature or control them while there.—The Friend.

CRITICISE THE VICKSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Refusal of the commander of the United States gunboat Vicksburg to unite with commanders of other foreign warships at Chemulpo to protest against the fighting there on February 8, which resulted in the loss of the Russian warships Variag and Korietz, and the fact that the Vicksburg did not take on board any of the surviving Russian soldiers, has created much unfavorable public comment here.

The foreign office, however, shows no disposition to criticise the commander of the Vicksburg, and advanced the suggestion that he might have been restrained by the belief that such action might constitute a breach of neutrality.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Banquet for Distinguished Men.

Baron Kaneko, Peer of Japan, and Mr. Takahashi, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, were the guests of honor at a banquet given at the Japanese club-house, Mochizuki, at Waikiki, last evening. The banquet was given by the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Kei Hin Bank and Mr. T. Masuda, the latter acting as toastmaster. About thirty-five guests were present, including representative Japanese of Honolulu and a number of Japanese travelers on the Siberia and China. Addresses were made by Mr. Kishi, Baron Kaneko, Mr. Takahashi, Mr. O. Shoda and Mr. Asakura.

The visiting guests were Baron Kentaro Kaneko, K. Takahashi, vice-president of Bank of Japan; E. Fukai, of Bank of Japan; J. Suzuki, I. Sakai, K. Shindo, tourists en route to St. Louis Exposition; I. Iwazaki, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; K. Miyajima, bacteriologist; Naval Constructors M. Asakura, K. Uchika, M. Fujita, M. Yamamoto, N. Suzuki, S. Suzuki, who go to England to supervise the construction of two new warships ordered lately.

Mrs. Willing—"They say she wore one for each bridesmaid. Do you believe that a bride's garter insures a speedy marriage?" Mrs. Ketchum—"Sometimes it will mount and exhibited judiciously."—Town Topics.

GRAHAM ON THE WAR IN JAPAN

"You hear absolutely nothing of the war in Japan," said Chalmers Graham who returned from a business tour of Japan on the Siberia yesterday. Mr. Chalmers was formerly with the Honolulu Iron Works but now represents a San Francisco firm in whose interests he went to the Orient. Mr. Chalmers will remain over for the Ventura next week.

"You know much more of the progress of the war here in Honolulu, than do the people in Japan," continued Mr. Chalmers. "In the month that I was there no news of the war was given out. Before the opening of hostilities all the newspaper editors in Japan were summoned to Tokyo and notified by the police superintendent that they should not publish any news of the war, either official or unofficial. If they violated the order they were to be arrested and dealt with according to law.

"In Japan there is little outward appearance of a great war. Troops are being quietly moved, but no one knows where they are going. We passed several transports loaded with soldiers, evidently on their way to Korea. The Nippon Maru steamed out with a load of troops, and with formidable guns, mounted fore and aft, while we were there.

"The railroads are in use constantly for the transportation of troops. People who wanted to go into the interior were informed that they would be taken only at their own risk. The road is the Imperial Japanese railway, and is controlled by the government. The rolling stock is required now exclusively for the transportation of troops and supplies and private individuals cannot be accommodated.

"While in Kobe, news was received of the Japanese victory at Port Arthur—in sinking the Russian fleet. This was in the form of an official report from the admiralty and was made public. The foreigners at the Kobe club decided to celebrate the victory and we marched through the principal streets headed by the Kobe band and shouting about the victory. The Japanese people were immensely pleased over our appearance and joined in the jollification, shooting off firecrackers and sending up rockets.

"But as to news of the war nothing is given out, excepting just exactly what the Japanese government wishes to have made public. No cipher cablegrams are allowed to be sent out, no matter on what pretext."

Chinese Consul's House Invaded.

A bold robbery was committed at the Chinese Consulate at dinner time yesterday evening. The consular household has its living apartments in a cottage fronting on Young street, but dines in the old Maertens house fronting on Victoria street. When the folks were at dinner on this occasion a cousin arrived in the grounds riding a bicycle. He alighted near the living cottage, where he discovered a variety of household effects scattered upon the lawn. Looking into the house he found everything turned upside down. Outside by the fence trunks, matting, etc., were piled. There was a chair against the fence which evidently had been used to enable the robber to get easily over the pickets.

The visiting relative lost no time in giving an alarm. As he came out of the cottage to do so he espied a man running away. The people rushed out of the consulate in time to get a glimpse of the fugitive. With every domestic weapon that could be quickly grasped the whole party gave chase with great hue and cry. The marauder however, was not overtaken.

An investigation of the effects showed one of two trunks outside to have been broken open. Some money had been stolen out of it, but its contents of clothing, etc., were left intact. A native is reported to have been seen for some days past hanging around the Vida Villa premises directly opposite the house that was entered. Whoever he is, he is under suspicion of the robbery.

Japan the Same as in Peace.

"There is nothing to be seen of the war in Japan," said Captain J. R. Martin of the United States Navy at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday. "I came almost direct from Manila and although we touched at Japanese ports there was apparently little activity. We did see some transports and soldiers on the move, but to me Japan looked about the same as when I was there during peace times."

Brigham Lectures on New Zealand.

Professor W. T. Brigham entertained three or four hundred people at Pauahi Hall last evening with an account of his experiences in New Zealand while there a few months ago. Mr. Brigham talked very pleasantly of his visit to the hot spring region afterwards showing stereoscopic views of some of the most interesting places. He described vividly the mud springs, the spouting geysers, the sulphur mines, the waterfall and many other interesting points.

From his experience, Mr. Brigham thought the labor system in New Zealand was somewhat of a failure. All hotels must be closed at ten o'clock to give the employees a rest, the shops are closed at six o'clock, overwork at the hotel is charged double, the trams and railroads are shut down on Sunday, and the workingman is protected in every way. As showing the failure of the government supervision Mr. Brigham cites the necessity for the pensioning system. He said that every man who has been a good citizen for twenty-five years, who is over sixty years of age, and who earns not more than fifty-two pounds a year, is entitled to a pension. This amounts to eighteen pounds yearly and there are 11,200 pensioners.

Bell-Boy (outside of room 55)—"Say, the gas is escaping in there." Countryman (inside of room 55)—"No, it ain't; I locked the door."—Ex.

"Women claim that the way to get on with a man is to give him plenty of nicely cooked food." "Well," answered Sirius Barker, irritably, "why don't some of them try it?"—Washington Star.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS FRANCHISE MEASURES

The Hitch is Mainly on the Thirty-Five Year Franchise—What Hawaiians and Others Say—The County Bill.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—After a wait, necessarily quite long, Hawaiian affairs will be taken up this week before the House Committee on Territories. The subcommittee, of which Ex-Governor Powers of Maine, is chairman, that has in charge the franchise bills, expects to give an early hearing. Hon. W. O. Smith of Honolulu, who has been here for a couple of weeks and in the meantime has been explaining features of the electric light bill to individual members and others having a right to know about the purposes of the legislation, is ready to go before the subcommittee. Mr. G. B. McClellan of Honolulu, who has come in the interest of a rival concern, is expected in Washington by tomorrow at the latest, having telegraphed a few days ago that he was on his way across the continent. Mr. D. L. Withington, who has come in the interest of the gas franchise bill, is at the Ebbitt and was at the Capitol Saturday (yesterday) renewing acquaintances with some of his old California friends.

"We have been waiting chiefly to allow the representatives of various interests involved in these bills to reach Washington," said Gov. Powers today. "We want to get them all together and have a comprehensive hearing. That's about all one can say now."

"Do you think the bills will be favorably reported from the subcommittee, of which you are chairman?" was asked.

"Well, if something can be done to properly limit the term of the franchises and assure a reasonable price for the utilities in question, I think the bills would be favored," replied Gov. Powers.

"Mr. Withington, who is here for the gas company, has stated his willingness that the thirty-five year term for his company's franchise should be eliminated altogether and no term mentioned, Congress being given the power to alter or repeal the franchise any time it desires," was suggested.

"Well, that is good," said Gov. Powers. "That would help the bill greatly. We do not like the idea of a thirty-five year franchise."

Mr. W. O. Smith today, as he and Mr. William Haywood and Mr. A. Gantley of Honolulu, were leaving the Shoreham hotel for the Capitol, expressed the view that everything was moving along nicely for the electric bill. He predicted that whatever difficulties there may have been in the way of that measure would be removed. Mr. Smith evidently has strong hopes that the bill will pass the House in due season.

Mr. Withington, who had a long talk with Representative McLachlan of Los Angeles, a friend of former days, was seen at the Capitol. He stated that an early hearing was expected not only on the gas bill but also on the electric light bill and explained that he was entirely willing the provision for a thirty-five year franchise should be stricken from the gas bill entirely.

"We shall be entirely satisfied," said he, "with a provision for a perpetual franchise, coupled with a provision that Congress may alter or repeal the same any time it chooses. We are willing to take our chances on that."

Touching the matter of a general law allowing the Legislature of the Territory to prescribe under what terms charters shall be granted, Mr. Withington said he thought it would not be favored in the Islands. That seems to be the attitude of other Hawaiians here. Representative Spaulding of North Dakota, who introduced the bill to strike from the organic law authority for the legislature to grant franchises, said today:

"The bill seems to be misunderstood in the Islands. As the law now is the legislature can not grant franchises without the approval of Congress. I would strike from the law those words: 'without the approval of Congress.' That would make it incumbent on the legislature to enact a general law for issuing charters to corporations. I am aware there are two sides to the question. But I nevertheless believe that the proper way to do is to have a general law for the granting of charters. One difficulty would be that there are no civic authorities in the towns and cities of the Territory to grant the franchises to corporations after they have been organized and given a charter. I believe, however, that could be arranged by lodging the power with some of the Territorial authorities."

"What the fate of my bill will be I cannot say. There is opposition to it in the House Committee on Territories. Delegate Kalaniana'ole does not approve of it."

Mr. Withington expressed the view that it was not good policy to undertake changes in the organic law of the territory, any more than it is good policy to undertake changes in the constitution of a state, except when there is a great popular demand for the same. It unsettles conditions.

THE COUNTY BILL.

Representative Spaulding is chairman of the subcommittee that has charge of the county bill. The efforts to revive that legislation have been mentioned in a recent letter. A hearing was arranged for last Tuesday afternoon. Hon. W. O. Smith and others were to appear before the subcommittee, but Mr. Sterling, one of the members of the subcommittee, was out of town, and Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri, another member, was detained elsewhere. The hearing was accordingly postponed. Mr. Smith had a long conversation with Mr. Spaulding about the measure but it was altogether of an informal character.

ter.

"I should think it probable," said Mr. Spaulding today, "that the county bill would be favorably reported from the subcommittee, of which I am chairman. I cannot, of course, speak with great accuracy yet on the subject, but that seems to be the disposition. If a favorable report is made on the bill it will be only after numerous changes have been effected. Most of these changes, as proposed, are of a minor character. They will be to the end of correcting inconsistencies in the bill and straightening out provisions that are not altogether in line with the trend of legislation in the various states."

The House Committee on Territories has received a number of letters from the Territory about the county law. One of these was a protest about the provision therein concerning sureties on official and business bonds. The law, as it stood before declared unconstitutional by the Territorial court, required each bondsman to qualify for the entire amount of the bond, although there were several bondsmen on the same paper. This is declared to work injustice in several ways. The subcommittee will probably correct that.

Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, who is chairman of the House Committee, expressed less hope of favorable action on the county bill, but he stated that he had not given the matter much attention lately, it having been entrusted to the subcommittee, of which Mr. Spaulding is chairman. "I referred the gas bill to the same subcommittee as had the electric light bill in charge," said he, "because the questions involved in both bills are about the same and can well be handled together."

No further move has been taken in either house of Congress on the Frye Bill, affecting shipping to and from between the mainland and the Philippines. It will hardly be reached till the Senate has disposed of the Panama Canal treaty, which will be voted on day after tomorrow, and until the programme with the appropriation bills is well advanced at that end of the Capitol.

Careful inquiry here demonstrates that there is no occasion for alarm over the Lodge educational amendment proposed to the present immigration law. Senator Lodge, the author, has no expectation that it will be pressed at this session of Congress. It is also reliably stated that there is no prospect of its being adopted during the life of this Congress, which will expire March 4, 1905. The next session will be the short session of Congress and the influence of the large transportation companies will be sufficient to prevent the adoption of such far-reaching legislation during the three months that Congress will have a year from now for the enactment of the annual appropriation bills.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Kindergarten and Children's Aid.

The meeting of supervisors of Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association was held yesterday morning in the Y. W. C. A. rooms. The meeting was well attended, Mrs. W. Allen presiding. On account of the absence of Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mrs. Dole and Mrs. Osborne will share the president's duties during Mrs. Wood's absence.

A Rummage Sale was announced for April by Mrs. Hoffmann. Mrs. Swanzy will provide some one to take her place during her absence in the States. There is still money in the treasury.

Insanitary condition of the street near the Portuguese Kindergarten was reported to the Board of Health.

Children of Kawalaho Kindergarten and other crowded districts are in bad condition from wading in dirty water. Three families having sick children have been visited. To cure one child out of six of skin disease is of no use. Many school children who have been banished from school on account of scabies are neglected. Castle Home is in need of funds to carry on its good work.

The Kohala Kindergarten has been a great success under the management of Miss Koka, its influence reaching to the families as well as educating little children. The kindergarten building has been used for night school for young men. Funds are needed.

Beautiful little calendars are now ready and a vote of thanks was proffered Mr. Pearson for his pecuniary assistance in getting them up.

JAPANESE HANGED

ST. PETERSBURG, February 23.—The Japanese who were hanged by the Russians in Manchuria for attempting to blow up the railroad bridge over the Sungari river were disguised as coolies. They were arrested just as they were about to make the attempt. Inquiry revealed that they were Japanese officers of the general staff, namely, Colonel Asahi of the engineers, and Lieutenants Yoneguchi and Karta of the sappers. They were at once hanged from the girders of the bridge.

Paymaster Biscoe Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Navy Department has been informed by Rear Admiral Evans, commander in chief of the Asiatic squadron, that Paymaster Biscoe of the battleship Oregon cannot be detached at present, as requested by the department, because he has been placed under arrest pending his appearance before a court-martial on a charge of neglect of duty, as published yesterday in the San Francisco Call.

CUTICURA REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammation, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one Soap all that is best for the skin and complexion soap, the BEST TOILET and BEST BATH SOAP in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENOX LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davyport, Limited, London.

BARON KANEKO TALKS ABOUT HIS MISSION

Baron Kaneko, formerly a member of Count Ito's Cabinet for the government of Japan, first as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and secondly as Minister of Justice, and now a member of the Council of Peers, arrived yesterday on the Siberia, en route to the United States. The Baron is not engaged in a special mission for his government, but is on his way first to St. Louis and other eastern cities to study economic and industrial conditions to compare them with other nations. His second object is to go to the southern states to study the condition of the market and ascertain what manufactured goods of Japan can be sent to that section of the country, which up to the present has been little invaded by materials from the Japanese Empire.

As to the present war between his country and Russia, Baron Kaneko says that Japan was not responsible for it.

"Peace," he said last evening to an Advertiser man at the Mochizuki Club, at Waikiki, is the grandeur of nations and civilized nations always wish for peace."

The Baron states that peace is the national policy of Japan, but peace at the price of Japan's honor can never be considered. The Japanese nation and the Emperor have taken the policy of strong constitutionalism in the present war and he asserts that it will be carried through on the principles of international law. The ultimate object of Japan is to restore the peace of Asia for good and all.

"As much as we earnestly, yes, eagerly desire peace we cannot ask for it at any price; we cannot sacrifice our national honor. When matters went from bad to worse, we finally became plunged into war and we are sorry indeed. We are often misrepresented as being the born fighters. In all our history we have never fought simply for the sake of fighting. From time immemorial that is true. We are not a bloodthirsty nation. Whenever we fought it was for our national honor. So this time we expect to do as civilized nations would do under the circumstances and no more."

"So far in the naval engagements we have proven victorious. Gen. Alex. Jeff's reports published in the European press regarding the damages to Russian men-of-war are the same as calculated by the Japanese naval department. That feature coincides. Relying upon the Russian reports then, we have been victorious on the sea."

"What will be the result on land no man can tell."

"Japan is a progressive nation. Her government is a model constitutional government. We have tried to catch up with civilized nations, and I believe we have attained one of the best forms of government extant."

"This war is one of the most for-

midable ever carried on in the history of Europe. Russia, one of the strongest powers of Europe and Asia, is arrayed against a modern powerful nation of the Far East. We try to compose ourselves to as narrow a limit within the circle of nationalism as possible. The ultimate aim of our nation is to restore the peace of Asia. We are engaged in civilized warfare. Our national honor and our very existence are at stake. And above all, I will say that the war will be carried out along the best principles evolving from Christianity."

A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for the Benefit of Honolulu People.

The greatest importance attached to the following is that it concerns a Honolulu citizen. It would lose three-quarters of its interest if it involved some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testimony which has appeared here, and like all which will follow about the Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, it comes from residents, fellow citizens and neighbors. No other remedy can show such a record of home cures. Read this case:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., have received the following San Francisco stock quotations: Honokaa, \$12 1/2; Hawaiian Commercial, \$45; Makaweli, \$21.



KOREA STOPPED BY A BULLET

When the Pacific Mail liner Korea was about to enter Yokohama on her last trip out a bullet fired by a sentinel in a boat stopped the vessel. That is, the bullet was fired across her bows and Captain Senbury stopped the vessel as quick as possible.

The entrance to Yokohama is mined extensively, a fact which Captain Senbury did not realize. All vessels entering the channel-way, or leaving it, are preceded by a boat and the big steamers are compelled to go ahead very slowly. The mines are designated by little cork buoys floating on the surface, and it is a dangerous proceeding for a vessel to enter without taking every precaution.

Captain Senbury started to steam in when the report of a pistol was heard. The captain instantly divined that he was going counter to the regulations and stopped. The matter was explained to him, and following a guide boat the vessel was brought to her anchorage safely.

ROD BROKE ON THE DOWN STROKE

The Kinau arrived from Hilo and was ported at 10:30 yesterday morning, having left Hilo the day before at 5 p. m. Despite the accident which caused the flagship to be towed into Hilo on Wednesday, the vessel made excellent time on the return trip. The accident took place while the vessel was off Hakalau, the low pressure connecting rod being broken. Although not entirely disabled Captain Freeman immediately headed out toward the sea and hoisted signals for assistance. Mr. Ross at Hakalau saw the bunting and telephoned to Pepeeoke where the steamer Hawaii was lying. The Hawaii immediately responded and soon had the Kinau in tow for Hilo. The connecting rod was broken on the down stroke enabling the engineer to stop the engines before any further damage could be done.

On arrival at Hilo the broken rod was sent to the repair shops of the Hilo Railroad Company, where it was repaired. As the vessel left Hilo so late on Friday afternoon, all intermediate ports were cut out in order to bring the vessel into port before the sailing of the mail steamer for San Francisco.

The steamer Helene, which was on the Hamakua coast, is following the Kinau into Honolulu, calling at the ports missed by the Kinau.

An investigation of the accident has exonerated the engineer from blame.

ARRIVED.

Friday, March 4.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports at 6:10 a. m. with 7500 bags sugar, 523 bags coffee, 302 packages sundries, 2 cows, 31 pigs, 9 crates chickens, 20 head cattle, 16 kegs and tins butter, 142 bags awa, 119 bags taro, 86 bunches bananas, 46 boxes and bbls. oranges, 40 bags charcoal, 4 boxes fish, 7 bundles hides.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, from the Orient, at 8:30 a. m.
P. M. S. S. China, Friele, from San Francisco, at 4:10 p. m.

Saturday, March 5.

Stmr. Lehua, Naapala, from Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 9:20 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo direct, at 10:30 a. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, from Hawaii ports, at 11:50 a. m.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports, at 10:55 a. m.

Monday, March 7.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, from Manila, via Nagasaki, at 7:30 a. m.
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, 20 days from San Francisco, at 10:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, March 4.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Kilauea, Anahola and Makewell at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Pauohau and Ookala, at 4 p. m.
Am. ship John Ena, Madsen, for New York, 3 p. m.

Saturday, March 5.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, for San Francisco, at 12 noon.
Am. schr. Mildred, Kendall, for the Sound, at 9:30 a. m.
P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient, at 4:30 p. m.
Am. bktn. Chehalis, Simpson, for the Sound, at 2 p. m.
Am. schr. Mildred, Kendall, for Port Townsend, at 8 a. m.

Monday, March 7.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, for San Francisco, at 5:30 p. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Naapala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Honolulu, Kapa, Lahaina, Kukuhae and Honokaa, at 5 p. m.
Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anahola.

KINAU WILL NOT SAIL TODAY

Owing to repairs being made on the steamer Kinau as the result of the accident to her low pressure connecting rod while en route to Hilo last week, the Kinau will not sail at noon today per schedule. She will be dispatched as soon as the repairs are completed, due notice of which will be given.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hilo, per stmr. Kinau, March 5.—H. C. Dennison, Dr. S. D. Presbrey, Miss Florence Presbrey, W. K. Licht, H. J. Camble, H. B. Camble, L. Scruydam, J. Frye, Geo. W. Carr, Mrs. Mary Allau and girl, Theo. Troll, W. T. Rawlins, A. A. Braymer, J. A. Lee, Mrs. W. McNeil, Master W. McNeil, H. W. Holling, Geo. S. McKenzle, Mrs. C. Ross, J. O'Rourke, M. G. Santos, J. Nakookoo, H. Rickard, Mrs. H. S. Rickard.

From Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports per stmr. Lehua, March 5.—F. J. Cross, Dan McCortison and wife, Mr. DeCew, Miss Gorman, Miss Moakalini, Miss McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brown, Yee Sheong, Hugh Robertson and 8 deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, March 6.—D. P. R. Isenberg, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, H. G. Isenberg, C. M. Lovested, P. C. Buzzell, Capt. Niblack, U. S. N.; Mrs. O'Hara, H. E. Pickett, Wong Pearl, G. N. Wilcox, W. Wendrich, F. J. Heger, Lieut. J. R. Slattery, U. S. N., and 19 deck.
Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, March 6.—C. D. Lauffin and wife, J. G. Smith, R. Farney, Miss Dickey, Miss Wilcox, Mrs. Herbert, A. Louis, Rev. A. H. R. Vierra, wife and two children, Mrs. L. Hatanani, Miss M. A. Griffiths, Tam Yick and wife, Mrs. F. Souza and three children, Chun See, Ah Young, Hung Kee, Tan Sing, Wong See, Ah Sen, Ah Tong, Mrs. Alencastre, Mrs. Tellos, Mrs. Drummond, C. H. Dickey, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., S. M. Kamakau, E. C. Campbell, Chas. Tetzlaff, H. H. Linske, L. M. Vettesen, D. H. Kahaulelio.

ISLAND LIGHTS ARE TOO WEAK

Captain Niblack, U. S. N., Assistant Lighthouse Inspector, and Lieut. Slattery, U. S. A., returned Sunday from an official inspection of the lights and buoys on Kauai. Owing to bad weather a land trip which the officers intended making from Waimea to Nawiliwili was omitted. The officers found that the lights on the Garden Isle are too weak, thereby giving insufficient range and they will be strengthened.

Captain Niblack had a splendid opportunity to judge of the efficiency of the lights, as they were at sea during thick weather, and in this way ascertained that the range was imperfect.

The same condition was found with the lights on the other islands, and there is a general insufficiency of lights of all types on Maui. At Kahului there is no light, although the roadstead does a business of \$5,000,000 annually. Kahului will have a light under the new administration and the other lights will be strengthened.

Captain Slattery, the engineer officer, has already ordered new lanterns from the East. When these arrive measures will be taken to put them in position, and at the same time extensive repairs will be made through the fund of \$5,000 which is at the disposal of the officers for this purpose.

During the present week the civil service examination for lighthouse keepers will take place. This will in no way disturb the present incumbents.

It has long been thought that "Diamond Head Charley" is not only the announcer of vessels arriving off port, but the keeper of the lighthouse as well. The veteran user of the spyglass does not look after the light, this being a duty which falls upon the shoulders of another man.

The next inspection of lights will be those on Maui.

TERRIBLE TALES TOLD BY SAILORS

Judge Dole had before him all day yesterday the libel of members of the crew of the British bark Ivanhoe against that vessel, in which wages and damages for ill treatment are claimed. A. S. Humphreys and J. J. Dunne appeared for the libellants; Holmes & Stanley for the libellees. The libellants announced at adjournment that it would take only a few minutes to close their case this morning.

Very strong evidence was given by the libellants and on their behalf in support of the terrible charges contained in the libel. One bright-looking young Englishman, who was with a fluent talker, told of dreadful strikings and woundings he had himself received at the hands of the first mate. Smashing him about the eyes with the fists was nothing compared to laying his scalp open with a belying pin.

The alleged committing of suicide by one sailor at Iquique rather than continuing on the voyage was retold from the complaint with accessories at the mouths of the witnesses which, not to be figurative at all, was simply blood-curdling. How the man was struck when lying down with his life current escaping from a self-inflicted wound in the wrist, and again pinched while thus prostrate from loss of blood, was circumstantially related.

Whether or not the evidence by and for the complainants can be disproved or materially shaken only the case for the defense will develop.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The financial crisis now facing the government has been the subject of more or less attention during the past week. The bankers have had several conferences with the Governor, but there has been no other result than that the banks have been compelled to decline the responsibility of carrying the registered warrants from now until November, when the taxes come in. Whether there will be a change in the attitude of the financial men, once the Supreme Court passes upon the question of appropriations, is doubtful. The banks are now carrying somewhat heavy loads as it is, and with decreased deposits, the idea of holding the warrants for nine months does not appeal very strongly to them.

Almost as a whole the bankers and business men of the community are opposed to the idea of an extra session, as a relief for present difficulties. Taking the legislature at its best, and granting that it will pass appropriation bills, reducing the expenditure in the shortest possible time, there is still objection to the plan. The principal difficulty is a present one—when November rolls around again with taxes coming in, and with proper economy in the meantime, the treasury should be in a fairly good condition. Even though the legislature met now, there would be no immediate betterment of the situation as the taxes could not be increased off-hand, or collected without proper legal notice. Senator Crabbe has been interviewing bankers and business men on the special session during the week, and the responses he received were far from favorable to that plan. Some of the views expressed were quite emphatic as well as sound common sense. One banker said that a siege of hard times might be of final great benefit to the country. The plantations and merchants are reducing expenses in every possible way, and practicing an economy which was not necessary when sugar prices were higher. The government has been the last to come down to hard pan, and one idea of economy expressed is that the calling of the legislature is not in the line of curtailment of expenses. It is pointed out that if the government officials are not willing to accept a reduction in salaries, the same end can be obtained by reducing the number of officials. The bookkeeping maintained by every department with a multitude of clerks is properly the work of the audit office. In all the offices there are a multitude of clerks whose duties could be performed by half the number. By cutting out the unnecessary appendages throughout the entire list of appropriations, as Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson have started to do, would perhaps bring the Territory over until the next session with the help of the November tax receipts in fairly good shape.

TAXATION QUESTION.

An increase in the rate of taxation, would in the opinion of one banker, help the situation but little. Property is over-valued now, it is claimed, and property owners are simply paying on the increased valuation to help the government out of the hole, realizing as they do, that the money must come out of the taxpayers in one form or the other. If the rate was increased, it would mean simply that the taxpayers would insist upon the values coming down to an actual cash selling basis. As illustrative of this, it is contended that property rarely sells at the assessed valuation. There were two sales of property yesterday which proved the truth of the assertion. A tract of Fort street land near Kukui street belonging to Kaaka, upon which L. F. Alvarez held a mortgage was sold at auction under foreclosure yesterday. The property was bought in by R. W. Shingle, trustee, for \$2100. The assessed valuation was \$3300. Another piece of land at Palama, a residence lot, included in the same mortgage was purchased for \$675. It had been assessed at \$675.

If it is decided to call a special session there is one suggestion made yesterday, which may be of value. This is the passage of a law giving the treasurer the right to deposit government funds in the banks. In this way the million dollar loan money could be deposited among the four banks, and they would then be in a better position to take over the registered warrants and hold them until November. As it now is, the million dollars is locked up in the treasury vaults at an expense of nearly \$3000 per month.

PROSPECTUS OF ARMSTRONG'S BOOK.

The following advertisement of Hon. W. N. Armstrong's forthcoming book appears in Leslie's Monthly Magazine:

More Entertaining Than a Novel!

AROUND THE WORLD WITH A KING.

By WILLIAM N. ARMSTRONG.

"Kalakaua I, King of the Hawaiian Islands, said to me early one morning in January, 1881, while we sat under the coconut palms:

"Now that my troubles are over, I mean to take a trip around the world, and you must go with me." * * *

"I took his remark as an idle fancy, but as we rode into the city I said:

"If your Majesty makes a tour of the world, you will be the first sovereign of the earth who has ever traveled around it, and your subjects should erect a high monument of lava stones on the crown of Punch Bowl with this inscription:

"To the First Sovereign who Put a Girdle Around the Earth. A. D., 1881."

As the King proposed to travel incognito, his party consisted only of himself, Colonel C. H. Judd, his Chamberlain, and the writer of these memoirs, his Minister of State. These three had been schoolmates together and had rubbed one another's noses in the dirt thirty years before. The only attendant was the King's valet who, it was afterwards learned, was a German baron.

The kingdom they represented was a tiny one, but they were entitled to royal ceremonies according to the usages of nations, and they received them everywhere they went:—Japan, China, Siam, India, Egypt, Italy, England, Belgium, Germany, France, Spain and Portugal, and the United States.

The book gives intimate glimpses of the world's chief personages, from Queen Victoria to the Emperor of Japan, with interesting and amusing accounts of Kalakaua's experiences.

The publication of these memoirs has been delayed for some years and until after the King's death, in order to permit a freedom of narration, an adherence to truth, and "the painting of a portrait with the wrinkles."

With interesting half-tone portraits of most of the personages met, showing them as they appeared in 1881.

12mo, cloth, \$1.60 net.

Frederick A. Stokes Company, 5 and 7, East 16th St., New York.

BOTTLED WAR CORRESPONDENTS

Those talented gentlemen, the war correspondents, who rushed off to the Far East to report the progress of the Russo-Japanese conflict for the enterprising daily papers of America, do not appear to be gathering much news. Considerable history has been made in the past few weeks but the distinguished war correspondents, the Richard Harding Davises, the Jack Londons and the other skilled writers of fiction are not telling us much about it. A big naval battle has been fought, and there have been thrilling skirmishes by land and sea, but all we know about them have gathered in a vague sort of way by reading numerous contradictory and unauthoritative reports that have come from various unreliable sources. The probability is that the brilliant writers of fiction who have been sent over to the Orient, not because they are skilled newsgatherers, but on the strength of a reputation acquired by turning out "best sellers," are bottled up somewhere on the road to Mandalay. As a consequence we read one day that Port Arthur has fallen and on the next that Port Arthur is invincible. A little later we are told that the Russian fleet is icebound, and next we hear that it is shelling Japanese ports, only to be told the next day that it is trying to get through the Dardanelles. A Japanese transport is reported sunk with all on board by a Russian cruiser, and a week later we learn that all aboard were saved. The Yalu river is crossed by the Japs, and a few days later the Japs are only preparing to cross it. If this sort of thing keeps up newspaper readers will succumb to paresis. Perhaps if some enterprising newspaper proprietor would send one of his police reporters over we would soon be supplied with the news.

The activities in the Far East are fraught with opportunities for skilled newsgatherers, and I am surprised that somebody hasn't landed a big scoop ere this. However, the correspondents are undoubtedly laboring under difficulties. Neither the Japs nor the Russians are accustomed to extending courtesies to the press. Correspondents are not invited aboard Japanese warships or to accompany Russian regiments in the field. Moreover a strict censorship is enforced and correspondents are not permitted to send news that might prove advantageous to the enemy. In the circumstances the first duty of a correspondent is to establish connections with a cable office on neutral territory, and the best point for sending news about the war is Chefoo, which is on Chinese soil, and nearer to all points of interest than are any of the places from which contradictory dispatches have been coming. It should not be a difficult matter for a correspondent to keep in touch with Chefoo by means of dispatch boats. But it now seems as though we shall have to wait for the mail from the Orient to get full reports of the interesting doings.—Town Talk.

EMANELING JONES JURY But Three Jurors So Far Passed for Cause.

Yesterday, up till seven minutes of 3 p. m., was occupied before Judge Robinson in the empaneling of a jury to try Edward M. Jones for the murder of Mrs. Linda K. Jones, by whom the defendant was divorced some time before her death.

At the hour mentioned only three jurors had been passed for cause. Nine whose names had been called were excused for cause, while eight were yet to be examined as to their fitness, when the last name had been drawn from the trial jury box. Before the prosecution begins to exercise its privilege of six peremptory challenges and the defense that of twelve, there are nine more jurors to be passed for cause. Those already passed, but subject to peremptory challenges, are H. A. Parmelee, William Dunbar, and E. R. Bivens.

Judge Robinson ordered a special venire to the High Sheriff, to summon 50 additional jurors. There were 25 names from a former special venire in the trial jury box, to which Clerk Simonton was directed to add 25 from the main jury box, which was done and the following named are the 50 to be summoned, so far as they can be found, for the purposes of this trial. The venire is returnable at 10 o'clock this morning:

Charles M. Abbott, Emmett May, Q. H. Berrey, Frank E. Nichols, Emil A. Berndt, E. G. Correia, Jos. K. Keola, Bruce Cartwright, M. R. de Sa, Thomas Poole, B. F. Dillingham, A. B. Arleigh, Geo. Kealahoupa, F. L. Dortch, O. Soule, Patrick Ryan, Chas. T. Frazier, L. C. Ables, Jeremiah K. Kanehill, C. J. Day, Allan Dunn, Benj. F. Vickers, Henry Fern, W. C. Peacock, Jas. Bicknell, C. J. Falk, Philip Kanuue, Sam. E. Pierce, W. O. Atwater, I. Bray, Fred. Turrill, J. P. Hailola, Jas. W. L. McGuire, Ernest Kaai, Jas. A. Lawelawe, Oliver H. Walker, Edwin Harbottle, Job Naukana, Frank Carvalho, A. C. Lovekin, Edward C. Brown, J. J. Byrne, John Leal, Edwin Benner, H. C. Dwyer, Norman Watkins, Jas. W. Bergstrom, Chas. C. Eakin, W. C. Wilder and William Prestige.

THE VOUCHER CASES.

Judge Robinson granted a motion by Deputy Attorney General Peters to strike from the files the challenge of the grand jury panel entered on behalf of the defendants in the House voucher cases. The ground was that the challenge was not entered at the proper time. With reference to motions to quash the respective indictments against Meheula, Johnson and Kumalea, a continuance was granted at the request of the prosecution. In the case of Johnson an amendment to the motion was allowed, where Meheula's name was erroneously written in place of Johnson's at one place. C. W. Ashford for defendants.

GARNISHEE DISCHARGED.

In the suit of the First National Bank of Hawaii vs. Jesse M. McChesney et al., Judge Gear, after hearing the case jury waived, rendered the following decision:

"This is an action for the balance due upon a promissory note for \$50,000, dated March 29, 1901. I find that there is now due the sum of \$37,557.20, principal and interest on \$50,000 from Jan. 31, 1902, to March 21, 1903, at 7 1/2 p. c. per annum, and interest on \$37,557.20, at 7 1/2 p. c. per annum, from March 21, 1903, to date of judgment herein.

"The evidence shows that on Sept. 18, 1902, the defendant partnership transferred all their property to a corporation of the same name, including in the transfer all book accounts and choses in action. This had the legal effect of transferring all the debts due the partnership to the corporation, and therefore the garnishees will be discharged.

"Judgment for plaintiffs as prayed for, with interest, attorneys' fees and costs, will be signed upon presentation."

The garnishees were George Rodiek as trustee, George Rodiek and M. W. McChesney & Sons, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation. As the assets of the debtor firm were transferred to the incorporated company, the plaintiff will probably have to bring proceedings in equity before it can recover the debt.

DEFICIENCY JUDGMENT.

The return of sale by P. D. Kellet, Jr., commissioner in the suit of John Vivichaves vs. M. F. Pedro and K. Kahulani, was approved by Judge De Bolt. A deficiency judgment was ordered to be entered for plaintiff in the sum of \$555.68, an execution to issue therefor. The commissioner is allowed a fee of \$25. The property sold was in North Kona, and it was bought at the sale by the plaintiff for \$50. Thayer & Hemenway appeared for the plaintiff. There was no contest.



There is this peculiar thing about our Hair Vigor: It's a hair-food, not a dye. It doesn't turn your hair suddenly black and make it look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back, all the rich color is used to have. And it also stops falling out of the hair. Even if your hair isn't coming out, isn't turning gray, isn't too short, yet you certainly want a fine dressing for it, and here it is.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy, removes all dandruff, makes the hair grow rapidly, prevents it from falling out, and does not allow a single gray hair to appear.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagor, to W. O. Smith, Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, pages 237, 238 and 239, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 307, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by I. E. Ray, auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Waialuku River, and being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Pihonua, called "Kolokiki," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904. 2567—td.

Kinau Broke Down

The Wilder steamship Kinau broke down on her trip to Hilo this week and was towed into port. A wireless message notified President Wright of the accident, stating also that the Hawaii was called and towed her in. The accident took place on Wednesday afternoon, the low pressure rod causing the trouble. The Kinau is expected to arrive here today on time.

COMBS!!!

COMBS!!

COMBS!

OVERSTOCKED

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Combs, 15 and 10 cents each; formerly, 25 and 25 cents.

Get a supply while it lasts.

Hollister Drug Co.

FORT STREET.